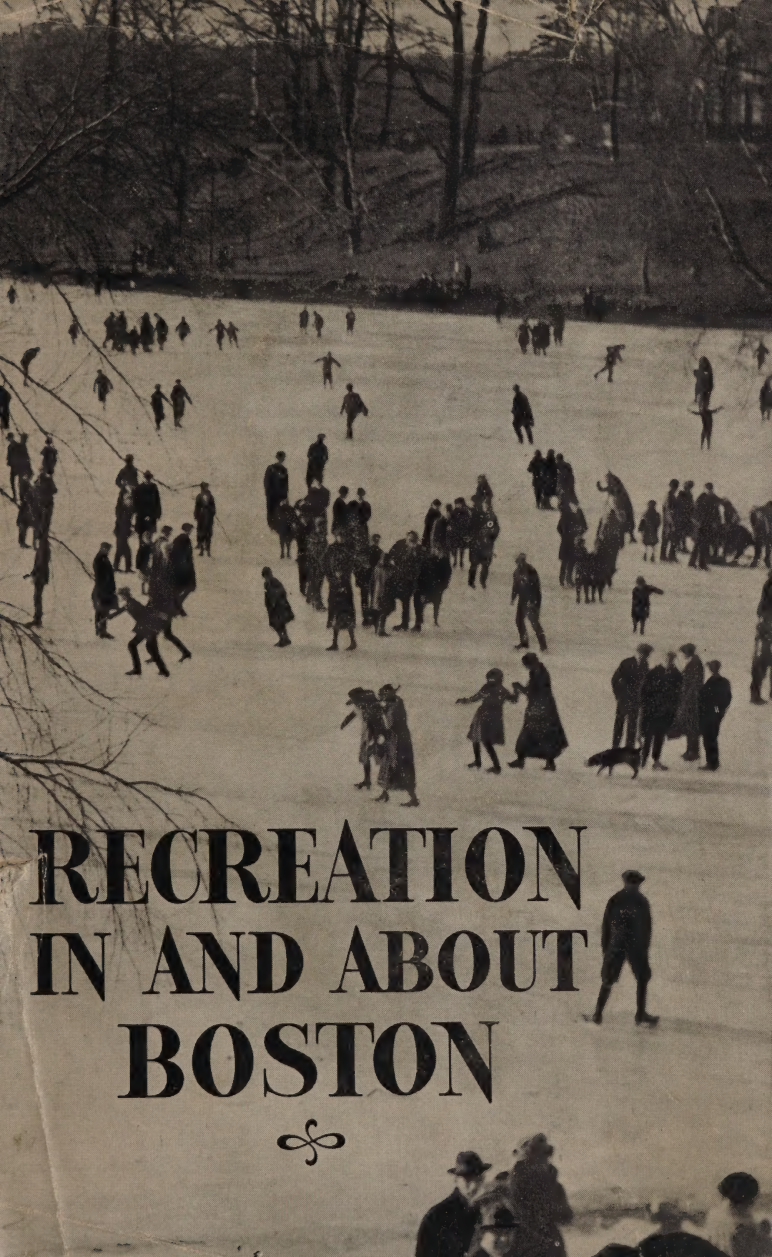


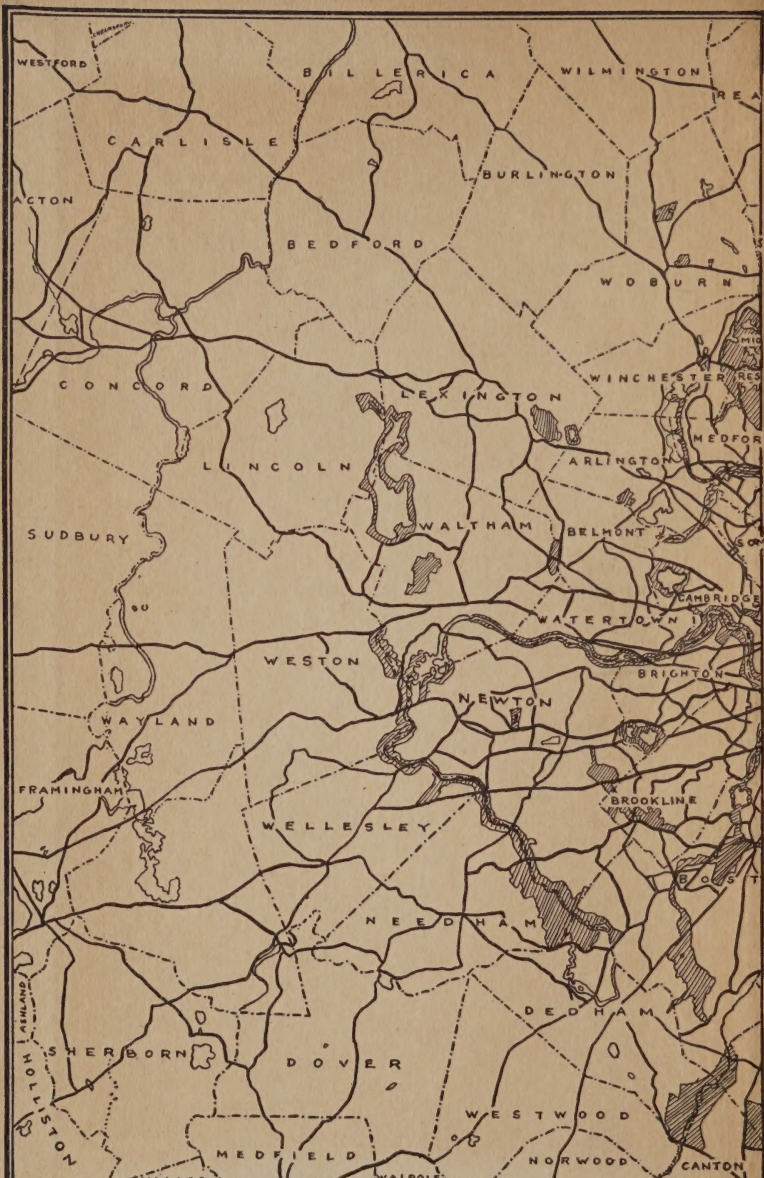
RECREATION IN AND ABOUT BOSTON

RECREATION IN AND ABOUT BOSTON

THIS practical guide is written for those who wish to make their leisure truly recreative. The subjects discussed are: Cruising Afoot (Allen Chamberlain), Bird and Flower Walks (Francis H. Allen), Boston's Interesting Geology (Irving B. Crosby), Historical Walks (Robert Walcott), Architecture Worth Seeing (Robert Peabody Bellows), Outdoor Sports (George E. Minot), Outdoor Games (Joseph Lee), Folk Dancing (Richard K. Conant), Recreation for the Mind (James Ford), The Enjoyment of Music (Thomas Whitney Surette), An Approach to Art (Paul Joseph Sachs), Dramatics (Eva Whiting White), Reading for Pleasure (Charles F. D. Belden). Each article is followed by a list of the opportunities that Boston offers for that particular kind of recreation, with addresses, directions, and other information in detail. There is an Introduction by Francis G. Peabody.

Illustrated

RECREATION IN AND ABOUT BOSTON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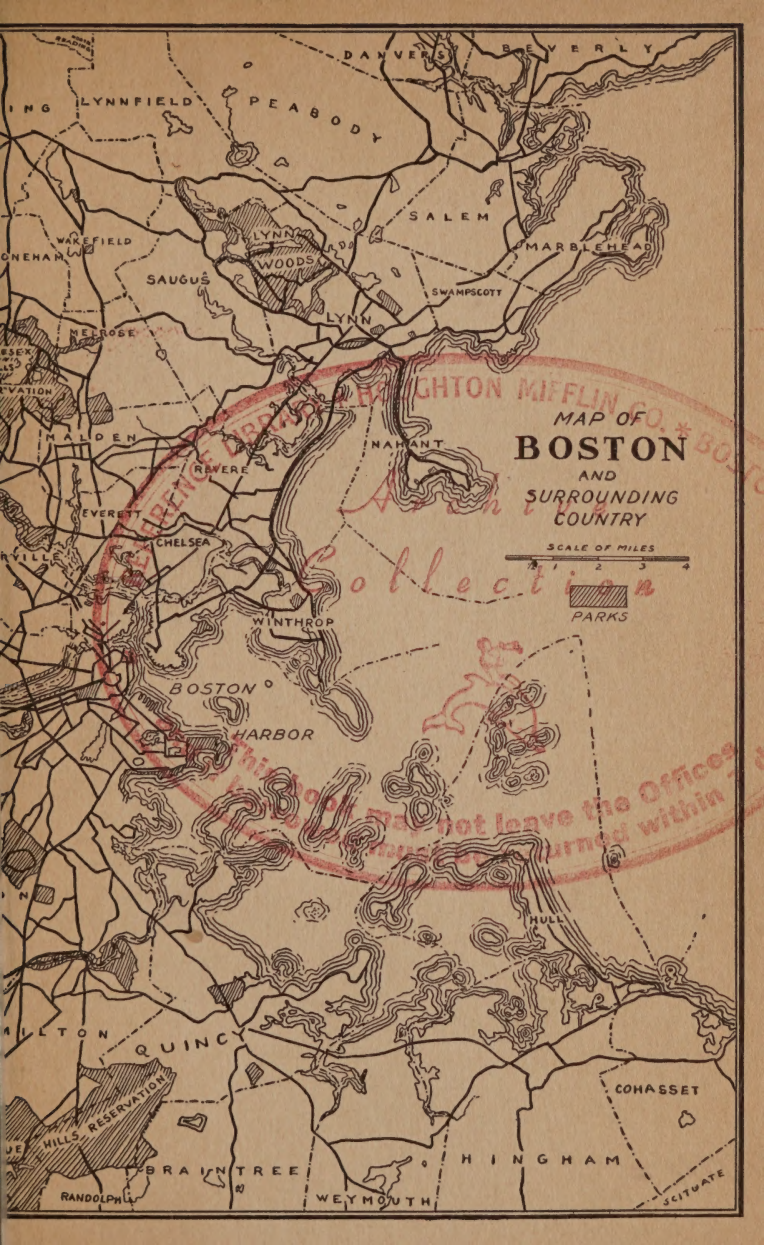
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PATH AT SPOT POND

RECREATION IN AND ABOUT BOSTON

A HANDBOOK OF OPPORTUNITIES

COMPILED BY THE
PROSPECT UNION ASSOCIATION
OF CAMBRIDGE

BOSTON AND NEW YORK
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1930

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INTRODUCTION

By Francis G. Peabody

In 1890 a young minister of Cambridge, Robert E. Ely (later Director of the 'Town Hall' in New York), who was at the same time registered as a student at Harvard University, conceived the idea of bringing together the two groups with which he was associated for mutual education and recreation. Might it not be possible to convert young students into teachers, and young workingmen into students, and thus create a genuine university-extension system for the good of all concerned? This was the origin of the Prospect Union; and the Club took its rather enigmatical name from the fact that its first and very modest meeting-place was in the upper story of an inn called the Prospect House, which in its turn was named for the very elementary reason that it stood on Prospect Street.

The Club thus organized soon outgrew its quarters; but the name persisted because it committed the enterprise to nothing but prospects of unity; and from 1891 to 1922 this fraternal organization had an important place in the life of the University and of the Town. More than six hundred workingmen were enlisted each year as

students, and from fifty to seventy young students served each winter as instructors. Many men now in middle life look back on their service in the Prospect Union as a romantic experience in which they learned much more than they taught, and became aware of the motives and problems which beset ways of life remote from their own. Many workingmen, on the other hand, recall the motives and generous service of their young teachers, and think of the University, not as a resort of the idle rich, but as breeding unassuming young men whom they came to respect, and even to love.

After nearly thirty years of this fraternal and fruitful undertaking, the directors of the Prospect Union reached the conclusion that the maintenance of a night school and friendly club of this nature was no longer necessary. The rapid growth of evening schools directed by the city, and of educational institutions for hand-workers in and near Boston, offering larger opportunities and with more adequate equipment, compelled them to withdraw, with much reluctance, from their modest coöperative scheme, and to transfer its resources to a new board of trustees, who should have at their command a free fund which might be applied, as circumstances dictated, to promote the general welfare of young working-people in the community.

Great advantages might be gained by a flexible trust of this nature. Changed conditions suggest

or dictate new methods. Many institutions and endowments have had their day and are now embarrassed by the fixity of their purpose, prescribed by generous givers of an earlier generation. The property of the Prospect Union was therefore, in 1923, vested in a board of seven trustees, and a new chapter in the history of the organization began.

The first undertaking proposed was the establishment of an Educational Exchange, with a competent director, whose primary duty should be to advise inquirers concerning opportunities for learning how to do their own jobs better, or how to fortify their lives by some new and inviting form of study. To promote this desire a comprehensive catalogue was prepared, under the title *Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston.* It assumed that many young working-people, both men and women, might be led to advance themselves in their own jobs or to prepare themselves for better ones, by taking advantage of the resources of the neighborhood as enumerated and described. A young man or woman, in danger of being submerged by work or of becoming a slave of routine, and wishing to prepare for the higher branches of a vocation, or for a more inviting and rewarding occupation, might find in such a list something which invited inquiry or challenged curiosity, and by personal interview or letter or telephone might find the way open to usefulness

or happiness. Nearly three hundred subjects were thus alphabetically classified, beginning with Accounting and ending with Zoölogy; and the descriptions proved so alluring that the *Boston Transcript*, without suggestion from the Prospect Union Association, reprinted on successive evenings, section by section, the entire list. The publication has been issued in six successive editions, with a total distribution of thirty-two thousand copies, and at an expense to the Trustees of more than $18,000.

The success of this first venture in promoting the working capacity of young people has now induced the Trustees of the Prospect Union Association to take a second step in this guidance of youth, and to proceed from the problem of work to the no less serious problem of the utilization of leisure. The new enterprise, of which this is the Introduction, thus begins at a different point, and has in mind a somewhat different constituency. One of the most unanticipated facts of the modern world, with its wonderful developments in mechanical methods, and its consequent decrease of hours of labor, is the corresponding increase in hours of leisure. When one worked from sunup to sunset, no hours were left save those for food and sleep; but when one's working hours, in shop or office or study or classroom, are reduced to eight or seven, with a half-holiday on Saturday and a free Sunday, the question what to do with the

spare hours takes on a new importance. The very machinery of the time, which in one aspect is enslaving, becomes from another point of view emancipating. The dehumanizing effect of the machine is in some degree balanced by the unprecedented opportunities for leisure. Never was work more exacting, but never were so many hours free. A new possibility, therefore, of recreation — in the literal sense of re-creating strength or happiness — thus presents itself, with the corresponding risk that leisure may be misapplied or wasted, and that recreation may become nothing but dissipation or demoralization. The best of refreshment or the worst of mischief is likely to happen in leisure hours. Spare hours may be creative or destructive. How to make leisure re-creative is a problem which multitudes of working-people now have to meet as never before.

This is the subject with which the following pages are concerned. They picture a young man or a young woman coming as a stranger to Boston and enlisting in the great army of the employed. They are students in conservatories of music or art, or in schools for secretaries and stenographers, or in technical institutions; or they have already found their places in the industrial or commercial world. Boston overflows with this flood of youth seeking education or finding occupation. Some districts of the city are almost in possession of these unattached, undomesticated, unacquainted

young students and bread-winners. The problems of their daily tasks may be settled; they have their work to do; but there remains the problem of their leisure. How shall they secure their recreation? For a few of them friendly homes offer hospitality; but for the great majority there seem to be only the moving-picture show, the stroll through the city, the watching of sports, or the casual companionship of the lodging-house. Many of these temporary residents are completely uninformed about Boston and its neighborhood, its historical interest, its association with literature and art, or the resources of nature which are within easy reach. Many of them have never seen the ocean after a storm, or a mass of Japanese cherry trees in blossom, or looked at pictures intelligently, or sung the best of music under the best of leaders. Might it not contribute to release them from the burden of routine if they could know where the most picturesque of walks are to be found for Saturday afternoons, or the most rewarding of hikes for a whole day, or the places where skating or swimming or golf or tennis may be had with little or no cost, or the way to Concord or Plymouth or Salem? In a word, might not a kind of handbook be offered them which described in detail these and other forms of recreation, and which might make their stay in Boston happier and healthier by quickening their joy in life?

This is what this little book attempts to do. It begins with the recreation of the body, not reporting ways of looking on while others are exercising, but describing ways of personal athletics, by walks and games, by excursions and explorations. It proceeds to enumerate points of historical interest which invite the sightseer in Boston and in its suggestive and romantic neighborhood. It passes to the recreation of the mind; not by indolent strolling through museums, but by instructive scrutiny of masterpieces; not by hearing music only, but by enlisting in a choir to sing or an orchestra to play; not by casual reading of the latest thriller, but by learning how to use a great library and to follow a congenial and stimulating course of reading.

To give this kind of directory of possible advantages, the Prospect Union Association has called on leading experts in all these and other matters to offer their counsel, and it has been very reassuring to find that each of these advisers has entered cordially into the scheme, and has enriched the book with his contribution. Thus we have in the following pages the painstaking suggestions of some of the most competent of local authorities in answer to the questions: What shall I do with my leisure hours to re-create my vitality of body or mind? Where shall I go for a refreshing walk on pleasant paths? How shall I explore the resources of nature and of history

among which I find myself? How shall I discover the forms of play I like best, or the points of historical interest I want to visit, or the resources of art or reading which may be exhilarating and delightful? The list of opportunities which follows does not claim to be exhaustive; it does not include notice of many organizations which, though promoting leisure, are primarily designed for other ends. The Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and many other similar agencies, all emphasize the uses of leisure, and invite their members to the resources of camps, swimming, woodcraft, music, and dramatic art. These institutions are, however, primarily designed for moral or religious education, and a provision of opportunities for play is a by-product of their main intention. What is proposed in this volume is a more limited series of suggestions, not involving membership in organizations which associate recreation with moral or religious training, but approaching it in the simplest terms of play; not as consciously building character but as sheer enjoyment and healthful rest. 'Play,' it has been wisely said by a competent counselor, Dr. J. H. Finley, 'is above being a mere instrument or means; it is its own justification.' If this little book thus contributes to secure for young workers in and about Boston refreshment and joy, and rescues them from the indolent or unsatisfying use of their leisure hours, its com-

pilers, and those who have so generously contributed — for the most part without financial compensation — to its production, will feel themselves amply rewarded.

RECREATION IN AND ABOUT BOSTON

I

CRUISING AFOOT

By Allen Chamberlain

It matters little or nothing what you call it — walking, tramping, hiking — it all amounts to the same thing, the going somewhere afoot. It is the going somewhere that counts. Any one of these words, used as we are using them here, implies a journey with an objective. It is a primitive and, to the initiated at least, a delightful form of travel. Mere strolling and rambling are something else. No more can the daily mile or more for exercise pure and simple be considered as coming within our classification. And I hope that we can agree, if we are to travel far together on this road, that the kind of walking we are talking about is not sport. The old-time square-heel-and-toe walking-matches, where men competed with one another, or against time, and usually for a trophy or a purse, were admittedly sporting events. But walking for recreation, with the competitive element left out, would hardly be accepted by the sporting world as coming within its field.

And it matters little whither your journey tends, so long as it is done afoot, or whether it is for a day, or a week-end, or for several days together, provided only that it is gone upon in the spirit of travel. My own favorite way of seeing a city is by way of a mapped-out walk. If it is a big city, the walk may be prolonged for several days, taking it segment by segment from my lodging. It is surprising how many new sights one's own city can present, even to a native who goes about in it with a tourist's eye and afoot. The city, however, is by no means my favorite walking-field. It is too fatiguing to both body and mind. And yet, for me at least, it is the most enjoyable way in which to become acquainted with a strange city. No sightseeing bus, or private car, can show off a city and its people in that intimate manner that is open only to the one who can and will explore its highways and its byways afoot.

But the joy of walking is found elsewhere. Outside the cities the prudent walker, the judicious walker, will avoid the main highways. They are not for the likes of him, as the motor horns will speedily advise. And unless his feet are coppered with callus, they too will warn him that less unyielding surfaces would be more enjoyable. Out in the open country, along the seashore, across the fields, through the woods, over the hills, the walker finds his kind of traveling at its best. Given any sort of footing, short of deep mud or thick dust,

and any kind of weather, provided that a possible storm is not too pelting and boisterous, it is on the cross-country paths that the walker finds full measure of delight, mile on mile, day in, day out, so long as the mood for gypsy jaunting lasts.

Happily New England affords a multitude of cross-country walking opportunities, and fortunately, too, enough New-Englanders have the walking habit to insure the continuance and even the extension of these opportunities through organized effort. Those miles and miles of well-marked trails through the mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont, the work of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Green Mountain Club, and other similar organizations, and quite recently through some of the highland sections of Massachusetts by the Field and Forest Club and certain Berkshire County individuals, have come to be recognized as community necessities by Federal, State, and in some instances, by local officials, who are themselves lending a helping hand.

That the walker is regarded, here in New England, as a law-abiding and peaceable-minded person seems to be demonstrated by the general willingness of rural landowners to permit the marking of footways across their properties. It is only the occasional tramper, unfamiliar with the traditional etiquette of the trail, who forgets to close gates and put up bars, who, heedless of their purpose, breaks gaps in pasture walls in crossing, and is careless in

the use of fire in whatever form. In short, walking as a recreation has established itself hereabouts, with people of otherwise widely varying tastes and interests, and of both sexes and of all ages, as its devotees. A recent census of the foot trails of New England, compiled by that most authoritative source, the New England Trail Conference, showed a total of 674 trails, long and short, or 2697 miles all told. Yet others are on the cards, and some new ones are actually in the making, notably in Massachusetts. It is clear, therefore, that no one need hesitate to join the throng, should the inclination develop, for traffic congestion is far from imminent even on the most popular routes.

Nothing in the way of travel is so care-free and independent as the tramping-trip. No matter how carefully the tramper works out his itinerary in advance — a delightful and imaginative pastime in itself — with the aid of map and guide-book, he is ever free to alter his course, should the whimsy strike him. It is one of the prime adventures of the trail to find some overlooked, or previously unheard-of, path that, for one reason or another, lures one from the mapped course. Moreover, no other form of travel calls for so small an outlay of cash, either for preparation or for incidentals of the road. And in no other way can so intimate an acquaintance be had with a given region, and with its natural and human history, both ancient and contemporary.

Perchance some one may observe that I have passed over the word 'hike' with a mere initial allusion to its possible acceptability. To many it is a pure synonym for 'walk' or 'tramp.' In my own mind 'hiking' has acquired a special significance, and implies 'hustle,' a fast walk, whereas 'tramping' suggests a more leisurely gait. The hike to me is purely muscular, a sort of endurance test. The tramp may call for plenty of physical endurance, but it is more conducive to contemplation, fixed times and distances not being of the essence. To cover the twenty-two miles of the Mid-State Trail, from Mount Wachusett to Mount Watatic, in a single day is a first-rate example of a hike. Stout legs have done it, and doubtless they could have done more between sun and sun. Perhaps it is laziness that causes me to prefer what the hiker would doubtless regard as a plodding pace, with pauses on hilltops to look about, to orient myself and the map, or even to gabble a bit with my pal, telling him incidentally that 'this is the life.' That means at least another day on the way, and a strange bed for the night. To some of us that is part of the fun of such a jaunt, that hunting of an acceptable strange bed. Here even the tramper thanks the motorist for having created a market for transient quarters along the roads, and most trails, short of the high mountain country, do not run far without cutting a motorable road where these civilized accessories lie. Or one may tote a light outfit and

camp by the trail, by no means an experience to be dreaded in any half-decent weather. Indeed, on the longer trips in the White and Green Mountains that is an inevitable part of the program, and a delightful one, once the trick of doing it simply has been learned. From the Appalachian Mountain Club the uninitiated can secure the printed formula covering that art, and for the price of a nickel. Ask for Arthur C. Comey's 'Going Light.'

Should any one doubt the entire respectability of so inexpensive and homespun a form of recreation, assurance on this point may perhaps be found by glancing through the literature of the subject in the English language alone. Shakespeare must have been a tramper himself, judging for his oft-quoted lines, 'Jog on, jog on, the footpath way.' It is a brilliant company of literary personages that has jogged in his footsteps down even to the present day. Some one ought to compile an anthology of English and American walking verse and essays. In the hope that it may prove an inspirational hint to some enthusiast I will append a few titles worthy of any one's reading, and of inclusion in such a literary memorial to these bards of the trail. And so, in Rudyard Kipling's words,

> 'Send the road is clear before you
> When the old spring-fret comes o'er you,
> And the Red Gods call for you!'

SOME WALKING ESSAYS

'On Going a Journey,' William Hazlitt, in *Table-Talk.*
'The Exhilarations of the Road,' John Burroughs, in *Winter Sunshine.*
Walking Tours, Robert Louis Stevenson.
The Tramps of a Walking Parson, Arthur Neville Cooper.
In Praise of Walking, Leslie Stephen.
'Footpaths and Walking-Sticks,' Edward Verrall Lucas, in *Fireside and Sunshine.*
'The Art of Walking,' Bliss Carman, in *The Making of Personality.*
Walking Essays, Arthur Hugh Sidgwick.
'Walking,' George Macaulay Trevelyan, in *Clio, a Muse.*
Walking-Stick Papers, Robert Cortez Holliday.
'On Going Afoot,' Charles S. Brooks, in *Chimney-Pot Papers.*
Wayfaring in New England, Percy Goldthwaite Stiles.
'The Attractions and Rewards of Trail Making,' Nathaniel L. Goodrich, in *Appalachia,* 1918.
Trail Clearing Expeditions, Paul R. Jenks, New England Trail Conference, 1924.

The list might be widely expanded by references to Henry David Thoreau, Walt Whitman, John Muir, Christopher Morley, and many others.

II

BIRD AND FLOWER WALKS

By Francis H. Allen

Among the non-competitive sports that may come to have a lasting appeal, an appeal that is strong in youth and yet loses little of its power as one grows older, is the nature walk. I call it a sport because to all nature-walkers it is partly that and to many it is chiefly that, for not all of us have the scientific bent that makes one a real student of nature. And yet one of the great advantages that an interest in nature, and especially in birds and flowers, has over most outdoor sports is the fact that both botany and bird-study admit of real original work on the part of the walker, work that not only carries its own satisfactions to the worker but may easily assume larger importance, and also that both subjects are literally endless, for one never learns all there is to know about either birds or plants.

The nature walk offers an ideal combination of physical and mental exercise and is undoubtedly one of the surest ways to achieve that much desired 'healthy mind in a healthy body.' For to get the best out of a walk one must have an object in view and there can be no better incentive than an

THE CLIFFS OF NAHANT

interest in wild life. By 'wild life' I mean plant life as well as animal life, and the pursuit of wild flowers has one great advantage over that of birds in that because of their sedentary habits it is so much easier to catch them! If you can learn where a particular rare flower grows, you can go there — at the right season — and find it. It is not always so with birds. Their wonderful powers of locomotion, together with a certain wariness or shyness, learned of experiences with their many enemies, animal and, alas, sometimes human, may bring it about that your rare bird is not there when you look for it. This, however, really adds zest to the hunt — makes it a real chase.

But the two pursuits may be very successfully combined. Many of my own walks are taken with the especial purpose of visiting the station of some rare or beautiful wild flower, but with the knowledge, nevertheless, that the birds I meet with on the way will be the chief source of my pleasure — for I may as well confess that birds do mean more to me than flowers. I shall be practically certain, perhaps, of finding my flowers, but I never know what rare or otherwise interesting bird may come my way.

If you are a beginner in bird-study, you will do well to take your first walks, if possible, with some old hand at the game. Nothing you can learn from books will help you quite so much as a friend on the spot who knows the birds. Books are an essen-

tial to progress, but the beginner must learn how to use them, and the friend can help you there too. Fortunately for all beginners — and for those who have passed their novitiate also — a large and hospitable club, the Brookline Bird Club, whose membership and activities cover all Greater Boston, welcomes strangers on its weekly walks. A letter to the secretary, Miss Elizabeth Stevens, 20 Winthrop Street, Winchester, will bring information about the Club with a list of the walks of the current season, and I am assured by the President, Mr. Talbot, that no respectable person need hesitate to join the Club on any of its walks. It is not even necessary to become a member.

You can learn much on a club bird walk, but you will not get very far as a real bird-student if you confine yourself to this kind of bird-hunting. You will have to get out alone a bit and learn to depend upon yourself. Two, or even three, may often profitably hunt together, supplementing one another's eyesight and hearing, but, beyond that, numbers may become a hindrance. Even on club bird walks the members often tend to divide into small groups who get together at the end of the walk to compare notes.

There is no space here to give suggestions such as would occur to any bird man who wants to make himself useful to the beginner, but fortunately the book that I have spoken of as essential to progress will give excellent advice, and so, of

course, will the bird-wise friend — in proportion to his bird-wisdom. For a handbook — what shall I say? Undoubtedly Ralph Hoffmann's 'Guide to the Birds' is the best help for any one who can get along without colored figures of the birds; and, as a matter of fact, no one really needs the colored illustrations if he is willing to read the descriptions carefully. Then there are the Reed Bird Guides, with colored plates, which many have found very helpful, and Chapman's 'What Bird is That?' Chapman's 'Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America' is invaluable as a second handbook. If one can possibly afford it, Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts,' with excellent colored plates by Fuertes and Brooks (three volumes at $5.00 each), should be purchased and kept for reference, but it is too large to be carried into the field.

If you are not a real student of botany and so a user of Gray's Manual, you will find one of the popular handbooks indispensable in the identification of wild flowers — perhaps Mrs. Dana's 'How to Know the Wild Flowers,' for many years a standard in its field, or Alice Lounsberry's 'Guide to the Wild Flowers,' or Reed's pocket 'Flower Guide,' or some other.

Boston offers many advantages as a center of bird and flower walks. The fact that you may live in the heart of the city need not prevent you from using those advantages — is perhaps an advantage in itself, for a great variety of walks on the sea-

shore and inland, to say nothing of the Public Garden, are within very easy reach. Mr. Talbot, from his long experience as a successful leader, has described the most profitable and interesting of these walks in the following pages.

A LIST OF BIRD WALKS[1]

By L. R. Talbot

1. Public Garden. In the spring, especially during the height of the migration in May, the Public Garden attracts an almost unbelievably large number and variety of birds. A prothonotary warbler, a yellow-breasted chat, Lincoln's and white-crowned sparrows, barred and long-eared owls — these are only a few of the more unusual kinds listed here within recent years. The secret is that as the birds pass over, perhaps tired from their long flight, they see, in the mass of foliage and the little artificial pond in the heart of the big city, a welcome place to rest and feed for a day or two. Early morning hours are best, although the birds are often surprisingly tame even when the Garden is crowded at noon. At any time of year it is worth while to keep track of the birds here.

2. Fenway and Riverway. (Reached by trolley-cars.) In Muddy River, which winds through the Fenway, especially in the part behind the Art Museum, one often finds rare ducks in the winter, late fall, and early spring. Continuing up the stream to the north, and crossing Brookline

[1] Though these are called bird walks, most of them may be taken with pleasure and profit by any one who enjoys the country and the seashore.

Avenue, one enters the Riverway, a beautiful park about a mile in length, on both sides of the river, in Boston and Brookline. Here, even more than in the Fenway, are rare ducks as well as the more common black ducks and semi-wild mallards. This park is a haven for migrants and it is one of the best regions for bird-study available to residents of Boston; in fact, it is better than many spots farther from the city, where one might expect to find birds more plentiful. The early morning hours are naturally best here, before many people come to the park. The Riverway is easily reached from the Beacon Street trolley-line. Leave the car at Carleton Street, Brookline, and walk south to the foot-bridge over the railroad-tracks. Carleton Path, parallel with the tracks, attracts a surprisingly large number of warblers.

3. Leverett's Pond. Following Muddy River up stream from the Riverway, we come to a shallow, muddy body of water, hardly more than an overflowed swamp, known as Leverett's Pond. (Reached directly by trolley-cars on Huntington Avenue.) Here again ducks are found. The list of those seen in recent years includes the wood duck, green-winged teal, shoveller, redhead, lesser scaup, American and hooded mergansers, pintail, European widgeon, baldpate, and ring-necked duck.

4. Continuing on through Olmsted Park, we come to Jamaica Pond, about a mile beyond, which attracts many ducks in the fall and until it

is frozen over, when the birds move down to Leverett's Pond and the Riverway, where there is at least a little open water even in the coldest weather. About half a mile beyond the southwest corner of the pond, on the Arborway, is the Arnold Arboretum.

5. Arnold Arboretum. (Elevated trains to Forest Hills.) A world-famous park, or garden, under the joint management of the City of Boston and Harvard University. It has specimens of every known tree that can be made to grow in this region. Its displays of lilacs, forsythias, crab-apple and cherry trees, and rhododendrons, to mention only a few varieties, are magnificent, and every resident of the Boston district should come here frequently to see these flowering shrubs and trees as they come along in succession. Hemlock Hill is interesting geologically and for its fine trees. It is a good place to look for golden-crowned kinglets and other small winter birds. The Arboretum as a whole attracts large numbers of birds at all seasons, especially, of course, during the spring migration. A mockingbird which lived here for several years became almost internationally famous, and entertained innumerable visitors with his wonderful concerts. He has long since disappeared, but other songsters, notably catbirds and brown thrashers, make the shrubbery gay all through the spring and early summer.

6. Franklin Park. (Trolley-cars from Dudley

Street or Egleston Square Station of the Elevated.) Most of this park is, of course, too much frequented to be of any great value for nature-study, but in the western end, around Scarboro Pond, there are wilder parts where birds may be found.

7. Stony Brook Reservation. (Car marked 'Dedham Line' from Forest Hills Station of the Elevated.) Get off the car at the West Roxbury Parkway at the top of a steep rise on Washington Street near Bellevue Hill. Or you can go by train from South Station to Bellevue Station in West Roxbury; from there walk over Bellevue Hill or *via* the West Roxbury Parkway to the point mentioned above, where the Parkway crosses Washington Street. On the southeast side of Washington Street follow the winding automobile road down the hill through the woods. After walking about a mile you will come to Muddy Pond, or, as it is officially called, Turtle Pond. The woods in this vicinity are most attractive for the nature-lover. On the boggy shores of the pond botanists find many rare flowers. There are many acres of land covered with a good growth of trees. Numerous footpaths lead off into the woods on either side of the automobile road. Hermit thrushes breed here. Following the road toward East Dedham, we come to a higher, more open tract, where prairie warblers, towhees, brown thrashers, indigo buntings, and other birds that frequent such dry hillsides may be found.

The West Roxbury Parkway in the opposite direction leads to Brookline, much of the way through woods and fields, and connects with Hammond Street, near Putterham Meadows.

8. Dedham Island and Broad Meadows. (Charles River car from Forest Hills Station of the Elevated.) The Charles River makes a wide detour from the Needham line to the south through Dedham, then east, north, and west again, almost meeting itself at one point, not far from Spring Street. The land enclosed by this oxbow is known as Dedham Island; inasmuch as a canal has been cut across the marshes at the narrowest spot, it is really an island of a sort. As elsewhere near the city, this region is being built up, and consequently does not attract so many birds as formerly. However, Bridge Street, the highway from Spring Street to Dedham, runs along the edge of the marsh, and it is still possible here and there to go off the road across the marsh to the river. Follow Bridge Street about a mile, then walk the whole length of Pine Street, on the right, back almost in the same direction from which you have come. There are attractive little spots where the trees have not all disappeared, reminders of the wild country which was once all around. Pine Street leads to Needham Street, the main highway from Spring Street to Needham. Going along this to the left a short distance, you will come to the river again. On the opposite side of Needham

Street are the Broad Meadows, reached by side streets and footpaths, where many of the rarer marsh birds are found, such as rails, bitterns, and marsh wrens. The Broad Meadows may also be reached by a short ride on the Needham bus from the end of the car-line.

9. Putterham. Less than a mile to the south from Chestnut Hill, Brookline, on the east side of Hammond Street (take Chestnut Hill or Boston and Worcester trolley-cars to Hammond Street, or trains from South Station to Chestnut Hill). This is as beautiful a piece of woodland as can be found within many miles of Boston. It is a wild tract of well over a hundred acres belonging to the town of Brookline and kept in its natural state as a park. Several magnificent stands of hemlocks would alone repay one for a visit. The Brookline Bird Club has a bird sanctuary here, with nesting-boxes and feeding-stands, and it is a good place to see winter birds, which are attracted and kept in the vicinity by the food put out for them. It is also a splendid place for warblers, thrushes, and other spring migrants and summer residents.

10. City Point, South Boston. (Reached by trolley-cars.) Along the shore, beside the main ship channel to Boston Harbor, is a tract of several acres, unsightly and unattractive in itself — to humans at least — used as a dump for all sorts of refuse. But it has two or three tiny ponds and much mud, which attract shore-birds by thou-

sands, of almost every possible species: willets, dowitchers, godwits, phalaropes, golden plovers, besides other, more common, kinds. This is not a part of the Park System, and eventually the land will probably all be developed. In the mean time the State Department of Public Works, which has charge of it, has agreed to keep it 'posted' against shooting, and it is hoped that with proper police protection the land will continue to be, at least temporarily, a sort of sanctuary.

11. Fresh Pond (trolley-cars from Harvard Square Subway), in Cambridge, attracts ducks in the fall and spring. To the west of the pond are fields and meadows, with some shrubbery and trees, which still shelter many birds, although the place is less wild than formerly. About a mile to the north, beyond marshes which are gradually being filled in and developed (cross Concord Avenue near the northwest corner of the pond and go by the street or, better, by paths through the marshes behind the hospital), one comes to Little Spy Pond and finally Spy Pond, in Arlington, where ducks and coots, quick to recognize the protection offered them here, congregate in the fall. From Pleasant Street, which runs from Belmont to Arlington, near the west shore of Spy Pond, Spring Street leads up the hill to the Wren Orchards, Menotomy Rocks Park, and Wellington Hill, described in another paragraph.

12. Wren Orchards. On a hill on the south-

ern side of Arlington (trolley-cars from Harvard Square), reached from Massachusetts Avenue by Bartlett Avenue or Jason Street through Menotomy Rocks Park, and crossing Spring Street, are the Wren Orchards. Civilization has encroached on this section, which not so very long ago was all wild and heavily wooded. But the orchards and neighboring woods are still a good place for birds. Follow Spring Street west, or cut across lots, to the top of Wellington Hill. There is much unspoiled woodland left here, while the whole west slope of the hill, on either side of Marsh Street, is almost untouched, except where occupied by the Belmont Hill School and the Belmont Country Club. The property is owned by the Atkins family, and trespassers are not excluded. Many cedars make the pastures attractive. This is one of the best places near Boston to look for birds. Continuing down this west side by Marsh Street, a little-used country road, we come to

13. Rock Meadow, on the border of Arlington, Lexington, Belmont, and Waltham. The meadow is reached more directly from Waverley Square and railroad station, or from Belmont railroad station (trolley-cars or bus from Harvard Square) over Wellington Hill *via* Concord Avenue, a main thoroughfare running roughly parallel with the country road described in the preceding paragraph. Rock Meadow was the great stamping-ground of the late William Brewster and other famous orni-

thologists, and while it is certainly not so wild and probably not so attractive to the birds as in their day, this is still one of the best bird regions in Greater Boston. It is especially a good place to look for bitterns, night herons, swamp sparrows, and other denizens of swamps. Little blue herons, rare in the North, have been seen here. It is an attractive place in March and the first part of April, when the red-winged and rusty blackbirds, song sparrows, bluebirds, robins, meadowlarks, and others of the first wave of migrants are in full song. The beautiful willows which line Concord Avenue where it crosses the marsh draw many warblers in May, and bobolinks sing in the meadows. This road may be followed, for a much longer walk, to Concord or Lincoln. The entire route is through woods and farm country and offers unlimited opportunities for nature-study, especially in a maple swamp on the edge of Lincoln through which the turnpike runs.

14. Trapelo Road from its junction with Lexington Street in Waltham, about two miles north of Waltham North station (train from North Station, 10 miles), leads west to Lincoln. On the left is Hardy's Pond. About a mile out we come to the Cambridge Reservoir; in this vicinity the country is still wild and there are many birds. The road goes over several hills through beautiful woods and commands fine views. The walk can be continued to Lincoln. Or the road to the south on the

western side of the reservoir leads back to Waltham along Stony Brook. To the north this same road leads to Concord Avenue, by which we may go back to Rock Meadow; or by cross roads one reaches Lexington.

15. Prospect Hill, Waltham (train from North Station to Waltham Highlands, 10 miles), affords a splendid view over the open country to the west and north, including Weston, Lincoln, Concord, and Lexington, as well as the more thickly settled towns and cities to the east and south. The Cambridge Reservoir (see Trapelo Road walk, number 14), lies in the valley near the foot of the hill to the northwest. Pleasant footpaths lead up over the slope of the hill. Several trails invite one to continue, on a tour of exploration, down over the western slope through fairly thick woodland, toward Kendal Green and Stony Brook.

16. Charles River Reservation, Waltham. (Train from North Station, 12 miles.) From Roberts Station follow the main road south a short distance, then turn left on a cart-path leading through gravel-pits to the river. There are private estates beyond, but part of this woodland is a public park. From several knolls there are fine views over the Charles River, which is quite wild here in spite of the buildings of Auburndale on the farther side. This is a good place for birds that like swampy land. Return to the highway and continue

south, toward Newton. On the right is a reservoir, made by damming Stony Brook; Summer Street, just beyond along the shore of the pond, leads into excellent bird country and eventually to Stony Brook Station of the railroad. Nearly opposite Summer Street leave the highway to follow the road which goes through woods and over hills, close to the shore of the river, *via* Norumbega Tower, commemorating the exploits of the Norsemen, to the Weston end of the bridge on the Boston Post Road, at Norumbega Park.

17. Middlesex Fells is a State reservation of nearly 2600 acres, centering around Spot Pond in Stoneham, a reservoir of the Metropolitan Water System. Most of the region is heavily wooded, with footpaths and bridle-paths leading in all directions. Numerous small ponds, pools, and marshes add to the beauty and variety of the landscape, and attract great numbers of birds. The whole country is undulating, and there are splendid views from many hills, as, for example, Bear Hill on the Winchester side and Whip Hill on the Melrose side. Practically any walk in the Fells will be profitable to the nature-lover; trees, flowers, birds, and small animals abound, while the geological formations are interesting and varied. On the northeast shore of Spot Pond the Commonwealth of Massachusetts maintains a zoo, consisting mostly of animals found wild within the reservation.

A. On the Melrose side are VIRGINIA WOODS, traversed by the beautiful Ravine Road and Pond Street, reached from Wyoming Station (train from North Station, 6 miles) by Wyoming Avenue. Here the writer, in May, 1928, saw fourteen different kinds of warblers and many other species of birds at one time, in a clump of magnificent hemlocks covering no more than an acre. Lynn Fells Parkway crosses Wyoming Avenue, at the beginning of the reservation. Follow this to the north a short distance to a road on the left leading up the hill, into the woods, to Crystal Spring. Or follow the Parkway around the bend, up the hill, to WHIP HILL ROAD. Any of the numerous delightful paths which you see will take you through beautiful woods and show you many birds and flowers. Whip Hill Road, a bridle-path, leads to the Zoo, passing around the base of Whip Hill and through a swamp which is one of the finest spots for bird-study in Greater Boston. Flowering dogwood makes this road, and other places in the Fells, a bower of blossoms in May. These blossoms should not be picked; they are not at all pretty after being broken from the trees, but in any case they should be rigorously protected to prevent extermination. Instead of coming out to the highway, take paths to the north from the swamp to DOLEFUL POND. The whole section east and north of this little pond is attractive for nature-lovers, and while there are no well-defined paths any one with a

good sense of direction can easily find his way about and out of the woods and fields to Melrose Highlands.

B. South of Virginia Woods and Ravine Road, beyond the New England Sanitarium, is another heavily wooded region, in which we should note especially Hemlock Pool, Shiner Pool, Shilly-shally Brook, and the Cascade, and several high rocks on the north side of the reservation from which the views are very fine. This section can be reached as above from Wyoming, or directly from Malden (trolley-cars, or train from North Station, 5 miles), going up Highland Avenue and Fellsway east to Jerry Jingle Notch. Or from Medford (trolley-cars) *via* Forest Street and Elm Street to Quarter Mile Pond and Spot Pond. As elsewhere in the Fells, paths through beautiful woods abound and all are worth exploring.

C. Half-Mile Road cuts across near the lower end of Spot Pond from Forest Street (Spot Pond and Stoneham cars) to Woodland Road and the district described in the preceding paragraph.

D. The district west of Forest Street and the car-line includes the Winchester Reservoirs, which may be reached conveniently from here or from Winchester (train from North Station, 8 miles). The North, Middle, and South Reservoirs are all surrounded by beautiful woods. These, like the other parts of the Fells, already described, are threaded by many inviting paths, and they make

this region another one of the very best for nature-study. Especially worth exploring are the numerous paths close to the west (Winchester) edge of the reservation, Long Pond, a little gem set among the trees, where green herons breed, and the pine grove on the hill to the south of the North Reservoir and extending to the Middle Reservoir. Prairie warblers breed on the dry hillsides near the Middle Reservoir, and in the course of a year almost every land bird possible to the Boston region can be found somewhere in these woods.

E. Another beautiful approach to the Winchester Water Land is from Medford, by South Border Road, which goes into the woods to the west near where the Stoneham car-line comes on to Forest Street. This is an automobile highway, but the pedestrian and nature-lover can find plenty of chances to get off the road and into the deep woods by delightful shady paths. Note especially the small pond reached soon after leaving Forest Street, behind which is Pine Hill, and Straight Gully Brook, which flows into this pond. Border Road leads to Highland Avenue, Winchester, and the Mystic Valley Parkway. To the south, near the West Dam of the South Reservoir, is the Lawrence Estate, now included in the reservation, with an observatory.

18. Shaker Glen. (Train from North Station to Woburn, 10 miles, or trolley to Arlington Heights and bus from there to Lexington.) Near

the intersection of the Woburn–Lexington and the Boston–Burlington State highways is a beautiful ravine, surprisingly wild for a spot so near large cities. Surrounding land is being developed, but the 'Glen' itself is as yet unspoiled, and it is a good place to look for migrant birds. The region to the north and west of Shaker Glen, toward Burlington and Bedford, is unusually attractive farming country, and many little-used roads invite the nature-lover to make longer excursions after he has finished his exploration of the Glen.

19. Lynnfield Marshes. (Train from North Station, 13 miles, to Lynnfield Center.) Just beyond the station, on the right of the tracks, is a small pond. The woods here are worth exploring for birds and flowers; in fact, one who has plenty of time will be repaid if he follows the railroad north for a considerable distance, for it goes through real country for miles, and few trains run over this line. But for an afternoon's walk the feature of this region is the extensive marshes to the south, which the railroad crosses. Walk back along the tracks about two miles to Wakefield. Rails, snipe, marsh hawks, marsh wrens, swamp sparrows, and other birds frequenting territory of this sort are likely to be seen and heard. The flora, too, is interesting.

20. Pranker's Pond, Saugus. (Train from North Station, 10 miles.) From the station walk through the village, following the trolley-line, then

turn right where a signpost points to 'Lily Pond Grove,' which is on the shore of Pranker's Pond. The pond is really only a wide stretch of the Saugus River. Follow the shore to the left, coming out after a little less than a mile to the Newburyport Turnpike. Cross the 'Pike' and go along a little-used country road back to the car-line, thence, following the tracks to the right and then to the left, to Melrose Highlands. Or you can follow the turnpike to the north, across the marshes which border the river, to North Saugus, whence, turning to the right on to another main highway, and then to the left, you reach the Lynn Woods, a beautiful tract of woodland. Lynn Woods are reached directly by trolley from the Lynn railroad station.

21. Lynn and Nahant Beaches. (Train from North Station, 12 miles, or Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad from Rowe's Wharf to Lynn.) One of the best places to see the winter waterbirds — gulls, ducks, loons, etc. At Red Rock, near the Swampscott end of Lynn Beach, a little flock of the rare Barrow's golden-eye is usually to be seen in winter. King's Beach, in Swampscott, just beyond to the north, often attracts such rare gulls as the Iceland, Kumlien's, and glaucous. In the other direction is Nahant. On both sides of the narrow neck of land followed by the State road and the trolley-line many ducks (golden-eyes, old-squaws, scoters, mergansers, etc.), can usually be

seen in winter. Hundreds of buffle-heads stay just off shore on the ocean side. Black ducks frequent the other side, between Nahant and the Point of Pines. The little peninsula about two miles from Lynn is known as Little Nahant. Here dovekies are sometimes found, and other birds that like rocky shores. The beach is a good place in the fall for sandpipers and other shore-birds.

Beyond Little Nahant a good footpath follows the shore most of the way to the Lodge Estate, through which the public is allowed to pass to the cliffs fronting the open ocean, at the tip end of Nahant. This shore affords one of the best of winter walks for the nature-lover, especially after an easterly storm, when the surf is magnificent and rare birds — kittiwakes, puffins, and auks, for instance — are sometimes blown in to shore from the open sea. Egg Rock, a small island about a mile out, is kept as a bird sanctuary in memory of the late United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. The trolley-line from Central Square, Lynn, to Nahant has its terminus about three quarters of a mile from the Lodge estate.

22. Spring Pond, Lynn, and Salem Pastures. At Lynn Station (train from North Station, 12 miles) take a trolley-car to Floating Bridge. Cross the bridge toward Salem; walk part way up the hill on the main highway, Western Avenue, then turn off to the left on to a side street. Follow this through the little settlement and continue by a

footpath going up over the hill to the right. Spring Pond will be seen not far away, on the other side of the hill. It is on the line between Lynn, Salem, and Peabody. The pastures and woods in this vicinity are an excellent place for bird-study. A pair of Carolina wrens have recently nested here. The Lynn Bird Club has a sanctuary on the shores of the pond. For a longer walk, go over the rocky pastures to the northeast to Salem.

23. Revere Beach. (Boats from Rowe's Wharf, connecting at East Boston with electric trains of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad; or trolley from Scollay Square.) At most seasons, the beach is so crowded with people that it is of little use from the point of view of the nature-lover. But in the fall the northern end, opposite Oak Island and Point of Pines, attracts great flocks of shore-birds (sandpipers, knots, plovers, etc.), terns, Bonaparte's gulls, and other water-birds. A good plan for an all-day winter walk is to follow this beach from the southern end to Point of Pines, then take the State road to Lynn (or go by train to save time), and go on to Lynn Beach and Nahant or Swampscott (see walk 21). One is certain to see a good number of water-birds along this route.

24. Marblehead Neck. (Train from North Station, 17 miles, to Devereux.) To reach the beach and Neck follow the road southeast from Devereux Station about half a mile. One of the

best places to see the winter water-birds — gulls, ducks of various kinds, loons, and grebes. Purple sandpipers are occasionally seen on the seaweed-covered rocks off shore; the best time to look for them is at low tide, since these rocks are covered with water when the tide is in. A few cormorants usually winter here; their favorite roosting-place is a channel buoy not far from shore. These are 'common' cormorants; in Massachusetts, at least, they are far less common than the double-crested, which pass through, often in large flocks, in the spring and fall.

25. Squantum and Moon Island. (Train from South Station to Atlantic, 6 miles, or Dorchester Rapid Transit to Field's Corner and Quincy car from there to Neponset or Atlantic; trolley from Atlantic to Squantum.) Ducks congregate along the Squantum shore in winter, especially scaups, which are sometimes found here in rafts of thousands. The best plan is to come here about high tide, when the ducks may often be observed near at hand, and then wait about an hour till the gates of the sewage-disposal plant on Moon Island are opened, when great numbers of herring gulls, and with them sometimes rarer species like the ring-billed, gather to feed on the sewage as it is emptied into the ocean. The 'island' is reached by a causeway.

26. Blue Hills. The Blue Hills Reservation, south of Boston, like the Middlesex Fells to the

north, is an excellent place for the nature-lover to explore. It is too extensive to be covered in a single walk. Several of the best routes are outlined below:

A. From Mattapan (reached by trolley) follow the State road, which goes straight south (*not* Blue Hill Avenue, which turns slightly to the right just beyond the bridge over the Neponset River). The country gradually becomes more open, and about a mile from Mattapan Square we reach the Reservation. Keep to the road which goes nearly south, into the woods, continuing the double roadway you have been following. (Road to the right goes to Dedham and Canton; to the left, to Milton.) Here, in May and early summer, you will find great numbers of veeries singing, and during the migration this is an unusually good place for warblers and other birds. Both Harland Street and Unquity Road, into which our road divides a short distance farther on, lead through the Reservation to Hillside Street and the heart of the Blue Hills. It is a good plan to go up by one route, then go along Hillside Street and return by the other. Along Unquity Road is a splendid display of flowering dogwood. There are numerous attractive footpaths into the woods.

B. Other approaches to the Blue Hills are from West Quincy (train from South Station) by Furnace Brook Drive and over Chickatawbut Hill, a fine region for birds, with plenty of foot-

GREAT BLUE HILL OVER HOOSIC-WHISICK POND

paths for variety and several good peaks to climb; by RANDOLPH AVENUE, from Milton or Mattapan (bus or car-line); BLUE HILL AVENUE, from Mattapan. Randolph Avenue runs nearly through the center of the Reservation, toward the south. Thus one coming out by trolley or bus has a choice of several excellent routes. For instance, get off at Hillside Street and walk west (see preceding paragraph); at Border Road and go in either direction, to the right toward Hillside Street, or to the left over Chickatawbut Hill by the route described above, or by any one of numerous footpaths; or at Blue Hill River Road.

C. BLUE HILL RIVER ROAD, recently opened to automobiles, runs through a region of almost virgin forest of great interest to any lover of nature. It starts from Hillside Street near Blue Hill Avenue, runs south of HOOSIC-WHISICK, or HOUGHTON'S, POND, across Randolph Avenue, and to Braintree and Quincy (train from South Station). All along this road, as elsewhere in the Reservation, are innumerable paths by which one can leave civilization behind and go into magnificent woods.

D. About a mile south of HOOSIC-WHISICK several excellent paths through the woods lead to PONKAPOAG POND. These merge into a path leading west from Ponkapoag Pond, near the northwest corner, to Washington Street, near the top of the hill at Ponkapoag Village, a part of Canton.

This street is really the Blue Hill Avenue which leads from Mattapan straight out through the Reservation.

27. Green Lodge and the Neponset River Marshes. Best reached from Endicott Station in Dedham (train from South Station, 11 miles) since trains no longer stop at the old Green Lodge Station. An excellent place for marsh birds. Veeries sing in great numbers in the swampy woods east of the river, some two miles from the starting-point, while hermit thrushes are sometimes heard in the region nearer Endicott. This is another good approach to the Blue Hills. For an interesting long walk: from Endicott as above follow Green Lodge Street to Ponkapoag, go north on the State road (Washington Street) a short distance to the top of the hill, nearly opposite the standpipe, then turn east toward Ponkapoag Pond and Hoosic-Whisick on the path referred to in the preceding paragraph, to Blue Hill River Road and thence to Randolph Avenue, or to Braintree or Quincy; or by Hillside Street and Unquity Road to Mattapan, reversing the route described in the first paragraph under the Blue Hills (26 A).

28. Purgatory Swamp, Norwood, reached from Ellis Station (train from South Station, 13 miles; or trolley from Forest Hills Elevated Station to Dedham Line, thence by Dedham–Norwood–East Walpole trolley). Ellis Station is on the line between Westwood and Norwood, where the trol-

ley goes under the steam-railroad tracks. Take Everett Street, which starts at the bridge, and walk east about half a mile. On the left are gravel-pits; on the right are more gravel-pits at the western end of a long ridge. Purgatory Swamp lies behind this ridge and can be reached by paths here and there over the top or through the gravel-pits. The swamp has long been known as an unusually fine place for the rarer species of plants and in spite of its forbidding name is a veritable 'paradise' for any nature-lover who is fond of going into bogs. Naturally, it attracts many birds. There are magnificent hemlocks and other beautiful trees of many kinds. It is possible to go across the swamp to the south into the eastern section of Norwood. Or return to Everett Street, and follow it about a mile to the end. From here, going to the left one reaches Endicott and Green Lodge Street (see 27). Or to the right Dedham Road leads across the Neponset River marshes, or 'Fowl Meadows,' to Canton Corner. Or after crossing the marshes and the railroad by Dedham Road, as above, turn left on to Elm Street; this leads to Green Lodge Street, by which one can return to Dedham. Numerous other possibilities will suggest themselves to one who goes as far as Green Lodge, for we are now at the beginning of the Blue Hills region.

29. BRAINTREE. (Train from South Station, 10 miles.) From the station follow the trolley-line on

the west side of the railroad-tracks to the main highway, then turn right and continue on this highway a short distance to Common Street, which goes down a rather steep hill to a meadow and swamp. The street finally becomes a mere cart-path, or, more correctly, divides into several paths, which wind about among second-growth trees and scrub oaks. In this vicinity the white-eyed vireo and the yellow-breasted chat, both unusual birds about Boston, have been known to breed. Even if one fails to find these — and the nature-lover knows that no bird can ever be guaranteed! — there are plenty of other birds to repay one for the trip. The woods to the north are attractive. A little farther to the west is a pond. Those who desire to cover more territory, instead of returning to Braintree Station, may cross the fields south-west of the pond to the State highway, follow this to the south half a mile or less (depending on where they come out on to the highway) to Braintree Five Corners. The road running west from here is the extension of Blue Hill River Road (see 26 C). About a mile from the Five Corners, at a fork, instead of continuing on the State road (Blue Hill River Road) take the old road, to the left, and by any one of several paths reach Great Pond. Or you can follow the State road into the Blue Hills Reservation, reversing 26 C. In either case the walk can be terminated at Randolph Avenue, on which trolley-cars run to Mattapan.

30. Charles River Village to Wellesley. (Train from South Station, 14 miles.) From the village walk west, then south, about half a mile in all, to the river; just after crossing the river turn right on to Claybrook Street, which follows the Charles River for about a mile and a half, passing many fine private estates and much open woodland. Then turn right, keeping close to the river, and right again on to Charles River Street. About a mile beyond turn left on to Grove Street, which leads to Wellesley. Or go to the left on Charles River Street, and to South Natick, thence northeast on Washington Street to Wellesley, passing the region described below (31). This is good country for birds at the height of the spring and fall migrations, and the autumn foliage is especially beautiful along the river.

31. Wellesley. (Train from South Station, 15 miles.) Several excellent regions for bird-study are within easy reach of the Wellesley Station. The Wellesley College Campus is open to the public, and an interesting walk takes one from here around Lake Waban to and through the Hunnewell Estate, which offers exceptional opportunities to study trees, flowering shrubs, and landscape gardening. Across the street from the Hunnewell Gardens and the college campus, paths lead through Waban Swamp to the aqueduct and the Charles River. Follow the aqueduct to the left, then go down toward the river and follow its

banks and the swampy land by a good path to Cathedral Pines, a beautiful bit of woodland with inviting knolls overlooking the river. A good place for kingfishers.

Babson Park is a short distance to the south of the main highway between Wellesley and Wellesley Hills, or northeast of the main road toward Needham; side streets leading to the park are plainly marked. Here Mr. Roger W. Babson maintains an excellent bird sanctuary, where the public is always welcome. A good place to hear the woodcock flight-song in the spring, and to observe birds at feeding-stations, especially in the winter, when they are sometimes hard to find elsewhere.

32. Quinobequin Road and Echo Bridge. (Reached by Boston and Worcester trolley, 12 miles.) To the south of the car-line, up stream, is Echo Bridge, in the Hemlock Gorge Reservation. The gorge made here by the Charles River is very beautiful, and the geological formations are of unusual interest. Magnificent hemlocks crown the cliffs. Returning and crossing the highway, we follow Quinobequin Road along the river through a State reservation to Newton Lower Falls. There are plenty of attractive, shady spots to sit down and hear the birds sing. It is a good place for a quiet walk on a hot day, or for a late afternoon walk in May or June. Wood thrushes usually breed in this vicinity.

33. Sunnyside and Lake Cochituate. (Reached by Boston and Worcester trolley, 18 miles.) The Framingham sewage filtration-beds, on each side of the highway just beyond Sunnyside Station of the trolley-cars, attract many wading birds in the fall. The list of species observed here in recent years includes black-bellied and golden plovers, killdeer, snipe, and pectoral and stilt sandpipers, as well as the more common least, semipalmated, spotted, and solitary sandpipers, and semipalmated, or 'ring-necked,' plovers. After we have examined these birds to our satisfaction, we may be tempted by country roads leading into the sparsely settled region to the north, toward Saxonville, Sudbury, Wayland, and Cochituate. Natick lies to the south. Lake Cochituate, with beautiful wooded shores, is a short distance back toward Boston, near the highway.

34. Overbrook. (Reached by Boston and Worcester trolley, 16 miles.) One of the best places to keep watch for early migrants, such as tree swallows, yellow palm warblers, and ruby-crowned kinglets, early in April. Roads have been cut through, and many houses are being built in this region, but it is still good bird country and is an excellent starting-point for several profitable walks. One who has plenty of time can take a very interesting walk along the aqueduct to the northwest to the Wayland and Sudbury region, described elsewhere in this book, and will find many

attractive country roads on the way. A footpath to the right of the aqueduct not far from Overbrook leads through rather monotonous scrub-oak land to NONESUCH POND, a very beautiful sheet of water. Or instead of taking the path, keep on the aqueduct to the road, turn right, then right again half a mile farther on, and once more to the right after another half-mile. From the pond one can profitably return to the car-line by other roads, bearing right at each corner, through meadows where meadowlarks sing. Another walk may be taken along the aqueduct in the opposite direction from Overbrook toward Lake Waban and Wellesley. MORSE'S POND, across the highway from Overbrook, is still another good place for nature-study.

35. WAYLAND (train from North Station, 16 miles) is in the center of one of the finest regions for nature-study in Massachusetts. There are unlimited opportunities for walks.

A. One interesting trip, worth taking at any time of year, is as follows: From the Wayland Station take the Old Sudbury and Maynard Road on the north side of the railroad, about a mile, as far as the bridge over the river. The marshes here are an excellent place to find robins, bluebirds, red-winged blackbirds, meadowlarks, song sparrows, and other early migrants in March, and hawks a little later. Then retrace your steps a short distance, going across country by a small

pond on the left and finally coming out to a country road; follow this in a general easterly direction to Tower Hill Station. Trains stop infrequently at Tower Hill, but on the Boston Post Road, half a mile to the south, is bus service between Wayland and Weston.

B. The Old Sudbury Road, mentioned above, can be followed to Sudbury. Or take the left-hand road at the fork just beyond the river, to East and South Sudbury. Much interesting unspoiled country lies between this road and the State highway to the south.

C. The road to the north along the marshes, branching off from the Old Sudbury Road a short distance beyond the bridge over the river, leads to Water Row, one of the best places for birds, at almost any season, in all this exceptionally fine region. You may see snipe and other birds that frequent marshy ground. There are woods for warblers, vireos, and thrushes, and open fields filled with sparrows; mourning doves are sometimes seen and more often heard. This walk can be extended to Sherman's Bridge, which, however, is also reached from the main road between Wayland and Lincoln. Turn off this road about two miles from Wayland Station, taking a road to the left; Sherman's Bridge is about a mile from the corner.

D. Heard's Pond is reached by Pelham Island Road, across the State highway to the south of

Wayland Station. The pond, the woods and swamps to the north of the road, and the marshes of the Sudbury River, which we cross *en route*, will all repay the nature-lover at any time of year. Ospreys and pied-billed grebes are likely to be seen on the pond. Veeries are abundant. The walk may be continued to the Sudbury region, described below.

36. Sudbury. (Train from North Station.) The lover of the out-of-doors who goes as far as Sudbury, some twenty miles out of Boston, finds a region as yet unaffected by the tendency of big cities to grow out into their suburbs. For miles in all directions stretch fields and woods and marshes, with pretty ponds here and there and the Sudbury River, already mentioned (see Wayland), winding in oxbows through its meadows at the east end of the township. The State highway, known as the Boston Post Road, runs through the heart of this territory from east to west, and the pedestrian will find it a good plan to keep away from it as much as possible. The corollary to this first rule for safe and sane walking is to seek out country roads, lanes, and bypaths. And the Sudbury region offers almost unlimited possibilities of this sort. Scores of attractive routes are available, either for half-day trips or for longer excursions. Those who enjoy birds or nature in any other form are strongly advised to make this district the center for numerous outings and to explore it thoroughly.

A. From South Sudbury Station one good walk is as follows: Go south to the State highway, then east only a few rods to Raymond Road, on the right. This typical country road crosses meadows where marsh wrens are found in summer and bobolinks sing. About a mile from the starting-point the road forks. Whichever way you go, you will find beautiful country. The ridge road on the right goes for some distance along an esker; the woods along the first half-mile or so are a good place to look for rare warblers. This road leads eventually to Framingham. The left-hand road goes through a magnificent pine forest and soon forks again. To the left it leads toward East Sudbury Station through fine farming country. If you go to the right, you will come out to Potter Road, which soon crosses the East Sudbury–Saxonville highway.

B. To the east of this highway Potter Road goes on toward Cochituate and the region around Sunnyside described elsewhere. About half a mile from the crossroads (reached directly by the Saxonville road from East Sudbury Station) we cross the Sudbury River and come to the Wayland town line. This valley is known locally as Happy Hollow, and is another of those exceptionally fine 'bird countries' which nature-lovers look upon almost as shrines. The land along the aqueduct belongs to the State. The owners of private land are glad to have the right kind of people enjoy

their woods and fields; they simply ask you not to pick any rare flowers and take it for granted you will do nothing in any way to injure the property.

C. From East Sudbury Station go east a short distance on the State highway and take a country road branching off on the left at an angle of about thirty degrees. This leads to the river and marshes; it is referred to in the description of the route from Wayland to Water Row.

D. From South Sudbury the road to the north goes to Sudbury Center, crossing meadows where bitterns breed, and with enough side roads to keep one busy several days. From the Center one can go to the Wayside Inn by fascinating roads on which one meets but few automobiles, through varied country. (This section is described in more detail below.) Or to Lincoln and Concord, to the north. Or by the Old Sudbury Road to the river and Wayland; this is a good route for an all-day walk to include Water Row and perhaps Sherman's Bridge.

E. Nobscot Mountain rises to the south of the highway near South Sudbury. There are no very well defined paths to the top, and such as there are go over private land, but it is not difficult to find the way.

F. Wayside Inn Station is about two miles beyond South Sudbury in a veritable wilderness which the nature-lover will be quick to appreciate. The narrow, winding road which crosses the tracks

here leads on the north side into the section referred to in the second paragraph above. Much of the land is dry and sandy and covered with scrub growth, as a result of repeated fires. But prairie warblers and brown thrashers and some other birds are fond of just such country. Wild lupine and bird's-foot violets grow here in profusion. And there are enough tracts of woodland, with an occasional pond, to break the monotony. Numerous crossroads and forks, all reasonably well marked, will suggest itineraries for further exploration: toward Maynard, Stow, Hudson, for example, and by other routes to Sudbury Center and Concord; the combinations are limitless.

G. South of the Wayside Inn Station this same country road leads to the famous WAYSIDE INN of Longfellow's 'Tales of a Wayside Inn.' Blue-headed vireos and several rare warblers are likely to be found on the way. Here again are crossroads, all of them worth following. The road passing in front of the Wayside Inn was until recently the State highway, but Mr. Henry Ford, who owns the Inn and much of the land in this vicinity, has built and presented to the Commonwealth a new road farther to the south, with the result that there is much less traffic here now than formerly — a fact appreciated by birds and bird-lovers alike. Following this old road to the west, we pass BRIGHT'S POND and, farther on, HAGAR'S POND. Here we come to the State highway, but instead of taking

it we cross it and go south down a hill, east of the old dam, site of HAGAR'S MILL, at the outlet of the pond. If you turn left at each corner you come to on this delightful wood-road, you will finally come back to the Wayside Inn; and on the way you will see many birds and flowers, a sparkling brook, and magnificent trees. If you do *not* turn left — you will still be in country worth exploring, and eventually reach Framingham Center.

It would be impossible in the space at our disposal to describe in detail all the nature walks that can be taken in the Sudbury region. These are suggestions; some of the best routes have been outlined, and, what is more important, the various sections have been described which the nature-lover will want to know thoroughly.

37. LINCOLN (train from North Station, 17 miles) is another delightful country town with farms and beautiful estates in the midst of great tracts of woodland. Like Sudbury and Wayland it is an excellent center for excursions.

A. One road leads from the station, which is really at South Lincoln, to the village of Lincoln, nearly two miles away; from there several good routes are available. The first road to the left out of the square offers two possibilities. About half a mile out the road divides; either route takes you to Concord. The one on the right goes by way of Sandy Pond and through thick woods much of the way. Keeping to the left-hand road, you will pass

on the right the estate of the late James J. Storrow, for years one of the leaders in Boy Scout work; Mrs. Storrow is active in the work of the Girl Scouts. The road leads to a State highway, which you follow to the right. Half a mile beyond the bend is LAKE WALDEN, now included in a State reservation. 'Hot-dog' stands and miniature zoos in the vicinity make this rather different from the Walden Thoreau knew and wrote about, and in the opinion of at least some modern naturalists the change is not for the better. In summer there are large crowds with hundreds of parked automobiles, for this pond is one of the best places near Boston for fresh-water bathing. But fortunately the nature-lover knows how to get away from crowds; he has only to go a few hundred feet in any direction from the bath-house to find birds and flowers. The site of Thoreau's hut is marked by a cairn in the woods near the west shore of the pond.

B. Instead of turning right on the State road toward Walden, go to the left, crossing the railroad at BAKER BRIDGE STATION. You are now headed for the Wayland and Sudbury regions, described elsewhere. Keep straight on toward the south, instead of following the State road where it turns to the left at the next corner. Half a mile or so farther on you cross another State road, at a watering-trough, and are in the FARRAR'S POND district, described below.

C. Another road to the left just beyond Lincoln

Center (*not* the road up the hill from the square) goes to Lexington, merging into Concord Avenue, which comes through Rock Meadow (see Walk Number 13). One can take this route to Belmont or Waverley, or for a shorter walk bear off to the left (roads plainly marked) to the center of Lexington. The maple swamp referred to on page 21 is to the west on Concord Avenue.

D. Still another good route from Lincoln Center is by the road straight ahead, nearly east, which is the continuation of Trapelo Road (Number 14). The road to the south leads to Silver Hill and Weston.

E. Starting again at the station, take the road crossing the tracks in the opposite direction, toward the west and south, to Farrar's Pond. Cross the first State road you come to, just up the hill from the station, which is the one going by Lake Walden to Concord. Turn right on the next State road, a little less than half a mile farther on. (The road straight ahead at this corner leads through attractive country toward Wayland and Sudbury.) Keep on the State road by the watering-trough referred to above. You pass through beautiful woods for half a mile or more, where in the spring and early in the summer you will probably hear thrushes sing. Farrar's Pond, privately owned, is hidden by the trees on the left, in a hollow beyond the hills. At the foot of the hill the road passes one end of the pond, where you may

find bitterns and herons and innumerable swallows, then crosses the Sudbury River and comes to Nine-Acre Corner, where one has only to choose among several routes, all plainly marked.

F. The road going south from the watering-trough goes to Wayland, and nearly two miles from this corner a road branching off to the right leads to Sherman's Bridge (see 35 C).

38. SHARON. (Train from South Station, 18 miles.) The principal attraction for the nature-lover in Sharon is the excellent, well-equipped Bird Sanctuary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society on MOOSE HILL, some two miles west of the station. To go by road, walk west on the main highway only about a hundred yards, then turn left on to the road running south, parallel with the railroad. This road veers to the right and goes up two steep hills. Walkers will prefer the well-marked footpath which starts just behind the station, follows the beautiful Beaver Hole Brook for some distance, then climbs through fine woods to the Sanctuary. At any season one is sure to find birds here. It is an admirable illustration of what can be accomplished by protecting birds, feeding them, and offering them nesting-boxes. Originally this was a very ordinary hillside, certainly no more favored by the birds than many other places described in this book, perhaps less attractive in itself than some. But the birds are always quick to respond and now they frequent these pastures

and woods in greater numbers and variety than almost any other region within an equal distance of Boston. Nearly every species of songbird that is ever found in eastern Massachusetts has at one time or another been observed within the Sanctuary or on adjacent land, which is also 'posted,' and occasional water-birds have dropped into the tiny pond or have been seen flying over. Hermit thrushes nest here; their marvelous song, considered by many the finest bird-song in the world, is often heard among the pines. The woodcock flight-song is a regular feature in the spring. Tree swallows, house wrens, and bluebirds nest in the bird-houses close to the headquarters. Purple finches and goldfinches, often in flocks of twenty-five or thirty, come to the feeding-trays. Flowers, shrubs, and ferns also are protected, and many kinds of native plants have been set out, making this a real wild-life sanctuary. Several trails have been laid out through the woods. One well-marked path leads to the summit of Moose Hill, where there is a fire-warden's tower. The view from here is extensive and very fine. Those who have used the directions for walks given in this book will notice particularly the Neponset River marshes, Purgatory Swamp, between Dedham and the Blue Hills to the north, and the hills of Stoughton to the east.

39. Stoughton and Canton. (Train from South Station, 18 miles.) A beautiful walk, with

considerable variety of scenery, splendid views, and plenty of birds, flowers, and other things to interest the nature-lover, can be taken from West Stoughton to Ponkapoag Village, in the town of Canton. From West Stoughton Station go east on Central Street about a mile to the Taunton Turnpike, which is the second main thoroughfare you come to. Turn to the left; go north on the turnpike, a scant half-mile, to Pine Street, on the right. Or start from Stoughton Station; from the square take Washington Street, which is the turnpike referred to above. The distance is about the same to Pine Street in either case, and since few trains stop at West Stoughton, the second route may be obligatory, although the scenery for the first mile is less attractive. From the turnpike go down Pine Street. From here on the walk is mostly over country roads with little traffic and with innumerable tempting bypaths into woods and meadows. From Pine Street turn to the left into Indian Lane, the first street on the left. Signposts direct you to 'Glen Echo Park and the Lakes,' as the York Pond of earlier days came to be known in the era of trolley-cars and amusement parks. The 'park' is now little used; the street railway which formerly brought people to it by hundreds long since went out of existence. In spite of numerous camps and cottages on its shores the pond is still beautiful, set between ledges in deep woods. There are really two ponds, for you pass a tiny one just

before arriving at the larger lake. You can return to Indian Lane over the same route; or it is not hard to find the path through the woods to the left of the pond which comes out on to the road not far from where you left it. At the end of Indian Lane turn left; follow this road, always veering to the left, some three miles, to Ponkapoag. The only difficulty with this walk is that transportation facilities from here back to Boston are limited. Busses will take you to Mattapan. For a long walk, keep on through the Blue Hills region by the route described on page 34.

Or about half a mile before reaching Ponkapoag, where the Blue Hills look very near across the intervening valley, turn sharp to the right instead of continuing round the bend on the road you have been following. This route takes you through fine farming country to Randolph Avenue, south of the Blue Hills Reservation. It is not recommended to ordinary walkers, but those who are fond of long exploring trips will find this region unsurpassed.

40. Ipswich. (Train from North Station, 28 miles.) Easily one of the best regions for bird-study in New England. At any time of year one is sure to find many birds here in great variety. Ipswich is too far from Boston to be visited in an afternoon's trip, but nature-lovers will be well repaid if they make it their starting-point for more than one all-day walk.

A. The Dunes are probably the most famous

point of interest in the Ipswich region. From the station go to the square and turn right on the main street, which shortly after crossing the Ipswich River bends to the left, then to the right again at the green. Argilla Road, on the left, leads to the shore, nearly five miles away; for the entire distance it goes through good bird country, and it is worth while to walk, although one is always tempted to spend so much time on the way that not enough is left for the Dunes. It is a curious fact that if you ask a native how to go to the 'Dunes' he is likely to tell you he has no idea what you are talking about; 'Ipswich Beach' is the term more generally used locally. The shore can be reached also by way of Labor-in-Vain Road, but the route given above is preferable. Not the least interesting thing about Ipswich is the number of old-fashioned place-names. Not far from town on Argilla Road you will pass, on the left, Heartbreak Hill, which is worth exploring for land-birds if time permits, while the view from the top, over marsh, river, dunes, and sea, is superb.

On reaching the Dunes, go past the lighthouse by a well-defined path to the beach. On a sand-bar off shore you will probably see a herd of seals, unless the tide is high. You will want to walk down the beach at least a mile or two before turning in again to the dunes. The Essex River separates these dunes, with their beach, from those at Wingaersheek, described elsewhere.

The Ipswich Dunes are one of the most fascinating places on the Atlantic coast; many people hope they will eventually be included in a State reservation, with adequate protection for wild life. They are never the same two days in succession; the sand is constantly shifting, piling up new 'mountains' and leveling old ones, now burying trees and shrubs or even whole groves, again uncovering the gaunt skeletons of trees long since buried and killed. Stand in a hollow, where elevations all around cut off from view the surrounding marshes, fields, woods, sea, and the large, imposing house on Castle Hill, at the upper end of the Dunes, and you can easily imagine yourself on the Sahara Desert. Here and there one finds remains of ships wrecked years ago, when the sea came in farther than it does now. The lighthouse, now several hundred feet from the high-water line, was once on the shore. There are several tiny ponds and two large groves, set in swamps, where many birds are sure to be found. A large and rather famous colony of black-crowned night herons roosts and nests in these trees. Foxes and deer are sometimes seen.

Short-eared owls range over the hills of sand. The Ipswich sparrow, now known to be fairly abundant generally on sand-dunes along the north Atlantic coast, was first discovered here. This is a winter bird. In spring and summer Savannah sparrows are abundant. Other winter birds likely to be

seen on the dunes are horned larks, snow buntings, and Lapland longspurs. Myrtle warblers winter here, attracted by the great quantities of bayberry, or myrtle, on whose berries they feed. Almost all the winter water-birds ever seen off our coast can be found here, both in the ocean and in the Essex River, which is a tidal stream. On the beach, in spring and fall, shore-birds abound, while off shore are thousands of terns and many gannets.

B. Clark's Pond, a small, very shallow, artificial pool of more or less fresh water, is another mecca for bird-lovers. It is near the shore, not more than a mile, in a straight line, from the dunes described above, but on the opposite side of the Ipswich River, so that to reach it one is obliged to return to town. Go from the Ipswich Station to the square, and straight up over the hill; follow the road to the right between the two churches, then take the next left and bear left at the fork in the road (signpost reads 'Little Neck') about half a mile farther on, beyond the boat-landing. Before reaching this point, however, you will find it worth while to make a side excursion, up Spring Street, on the left, to Town Hill. No very definite directions can be given for a walk on the hill, but numerous paths lead through the woods. A small reservoir is on the summit. Near the foot of the northern slope is a cemetery. This hill is a remarkably fine place to look for warblers and other species in May, and at all other times it attracts many birds. There are splendid views from the top.

A little over a mile beyond the fork in the road referred to above you reach the marshes and mud-flats, where in spring and fall great numbers of sandpipers and plovers are usually found. The road becomes little more than a cart-path. Continue around a small pond, leaving the first group of cottages on your left, then at 'Great Neck' avoid the right-hand road, which goes around the hill to Little Neck, and keep nearly straight ahead.

Clark's Pond attracts many shore-birds, gulls, and sometimes ducks. Pipits abound in fall on the hills in this vicinity, which are typical drumlins. The pond is separated from the sea by only a narrow neck of land, and across a channel is PLUM ISLAND.

To reach this island take a boat at Little Neck, which is just beyond the hill to the southwest of Clark's Pond. There is no regular service, but it is usually possible to arrange with a fisherman, at the landing in town, to meet you at the Neck and take you over to the Island in his motor-boat, then call for you again later in the day. On the island conditions are similar to those at the Dunes, though on a smaller scale. A fine headland, which like the hills at Clark's Pond is of glacial formation, affords a fine opportunity to look out over the ocean and pick out the birds as they fly by. (At the Newburyport end, some ten miles away, Plum Island is connected with the mainland, but this part is so

built up that it is of little value to the nature-lover.)

C. Another region, near Ipswich, which is highly recommended for nature-study, though not easily accessible except by automobile, is around the Chebacco Lakes, lying between Ipswich and Essex. Wenham Swamp (near Hamilton–Wenham Station) and the whole country back from the shore, toward Topsfield, for instance, along the old 'Topsfield Road' west from the Ipswich Station, offer excellent opportunities for nature-study in all its phases. But no further details are given here since this book aims to tell primarily about walks *near Boston*, and cannot include more than a few of the very best outside a radius of twenty miles.

41. Gloucester (train from North Station, 30 miles) is another center for all-day excursions. Two are of especial interest to nature-lovers, around Eastern Point and to Wingaersheek.

A. To go to Eastern Point take an East Gloucester bus at the station and ride through the city to save time; get off at the corner where the bus turns to go to Rocky Neck and instead of following it farther keep straight ahead. From here on, the road is near the shore most of the way to the lighthouse on Eastern Point. At Niles Pond, on your left, about a mile beyond the corner where you leave the bus-line, take the right-hand road. Bird-lovers should walk out on the breakwater at

the Point and in winter look for rare gulls (Iceland, glaucous, etc.), dovekies, purple sandpipers, and other unusual birds. For the next mile or so, to Brace's Cove, there are only footpaths through the bushes; or walk on the rocks near the water's edge. Then again follow the road, close to the shore; for a short distance it passes between the Cove and Niles Pond, to the west, which you have already passed on the other side. A mile or so beyond, you come to Bass Rocks, and a fine level beach. The return to Gloucester, or to the East Gloucester bus-line, may be made from here by a much shorter route: an abandoned street-railway trestle crosses the marsh just back from the beach; follow this and the street of which it is a continuation, about half a mile, toward the southwest.

B. For Wingaersheek, leave the train at West Gloucester Station. Walk down the hill and follow the highway toward Essex a little over half a mile, then turn right down a steep hill on to Concord Avenue. For the rest of the way, the country is wild and attractive, with beautiful views over the marshes to the Annisquam River, Pigeon Cove, and the tip of Cape Ann. Keep on this road nearly two miles, then turn right on to a narrow road for 'Coffin's Beach,' also known by its Indian name, Wingaersheek. Go to the end of this road, then follow a cart-path on the left through woods and tangles of catbrier to the marshes and finally the dunes and beach. As already stated (page 53),

these dunes are a continuation of those at Ipswich; the latter are plainly seen just across the Essex and Conomo Rivers, which empty into the ocean here as one. Walk up the beach to the end, then up stream as far as practicable, returning to the beach along the edge of the marsh behind the dunes. While there are probably never as many birds on this beach as at Ipswich, it is a good place in spring and fall for sandpipers and plovers, and in winter for ducks, gulls, and other water-birds. The scenery along the dunes and over the marshes is very beautiful at any season, and any one who has once visited Ipswich is sure to want to know these other dunes as well, if only to compare them.

42. Scituate. (Train from South Station, 24 miles.) For a long walk along the seashore, go to Greenbush (28 miles). Walk along the road to Third Cliff, a fine drumlin, then north by footpaths or on the beach, and by road around the head of Scituate Harbor, to North Scituate Beach and the Glades. Not far off shore at the Glades rises Minot's Ledge Light. Return by road to North Scituate Station. Or at the rear of the golf-course, a short distance back from the beach and behind the numerous summer houses, you will find a delightful path through the woods, known as the Indian Trail, which leads ultimately to Cohasset, where one can take the train for Boston. This makes a splendid walk in winter, late fall, or early spring, when any of the winter water-birds are

likely to be seen. Purple sandpipers are often found on the rocks off shore near the Glades.

43. Duxbury. (Train from South Station, 38 miles.) The beach, which is really a sand-bar nearly a mile off shore, reached by a wooden bridge, is a splendid place for a nature walk at any season. From the station follow the road east through the village and to the end of Powder Point, where the bridge begins. At low tide, in the proper season, the mud-flats between the beach and the mainland are usually covered with shore-birds. On the beach and off shore one finds laughing gulls, piping plovers, and least terns, which are less likely to be seen farther north. The beach extends four miles to the south, to the Gurnet. One should walk at least half-way down, as far as a sort of island of trees and bushes in the sand of the beach and dunes, between the sea and the marsh.

MAPS

The following maps will be found helpful:

The Metropolitan District of Boston, scale: 1 mile to an inch. Apply to the Metropolitan District Commission, Parks Division, 3d floor, 1 Ashburton Place, Boston. 25 cents.

Blue Hills Reservation, scale: 1 mile to $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Apply to the Metropolitan District Commission, Parks Division, 3d floor, 1 Ashburton Place, Boston. 5 cents.

Middlesex Fells Reservation, scale: 1 mile to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Apply to the Metropolitan District Commission, Parks Division, 3d floor, 1 Ashburton Place, Boston. 5 cents.

Lynn Woods, scale: 2000 feet to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Apply to the Board of Park Commissioners, City Hall, Lynn, Massachusetts. Free.

United States Topographical Maps, scale: 1 mile to an inch. Obtainable from booksellers and stationers.

PICNIC PLACES

By Charles A. Gates

With good reason we hesitate to mention this subject. The remains of many a picnic have offended us as we tramped the trails. But — there is no denying it — there is good fun to be had at a picnic. We do not mean the sustaining sandwich eaten solemnly along the trail. We barely include the lunch-box, with its stuffed eggs and mayonnaise creations. A genuine picnic is a more hardy affair. There is meat to be broiled, potatoes and corn to be roasted, coffee to be brewed. All of which means a fire.

Here are a few suggestions:

1. Never build a fire in any reservation mentioned in this book, unless otherwise noted, without permission. The authorities are not unreasonable in this matter. They simply want to know that the smoke from your tiny blaze is not an incipient forest fire. It saves a hasty and costly visit by the fire department.
2. A cook-fire is not a bonfire. Keep your flame small.
3. Build your fire in one of the fireplaces that are provided wherever fires are permitted.
4. When you are through, burn your rubbish and extinguish the fire.

We list below the available fireplaces in Greater Boston.

Blue Hills Reservation. Apply in person at the Superintendent's office on Hillside Road, just before you reach Houghton's Pond.

Middlesex Fells. Cook-fires are allowed in the gravel-pits near the Sheep-Fold. Wood is provided. No permission is necessary, but do not build fires elsewhere.

The Lynn Woods. Apply at the Superintendent's office near the main Western Gate or at the Park Department's office in the Lynn City Hall.

The Seashore. Along the less frequented parts of the North and South Shores, among rocks or sand-dunes, small fires are permitted. Do not build fires on bathing-beaches. Observe local ordinances.

Cedar Hill, Waltham. The Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc., welcome the public to use their fireplaces. There is a charge of 10 cents per person.

III

BOSTON'S INTERESTING GEOLOGY

By Irving B. Crosby

Boston is known as a city with numerous places of historical interest and many people take pleasure in visiting them, but this applies chiefly to human history. There is another and much older history which lies generally unnoticed beneath our feet and which will richly repay those who will observe and interpret the facts that nature has written in the rocks and soils upon which we live and over which we daily travel. Geological history is closely interwoven with human history, and, indeed, many of the events of the latter have been governed by geological occurrences which took place long ages before.

Few cities have so many interesting geological features so easy to see as has Boston. Here are the records of vulcanism,[1] of mountain-making, erosion and deposition, invasions of the sea, and glaciation. It is a long history, beginning hundreds of millions of years ago, when this region had no resemblance to its present form. Repeated changes took place, features were formed which can be recognized now, and gradually the landscape approached its present form. Some of the most im-

[1] By vulcanism is meant the pouring-out of molten lava from volcanoes. The liquid rock formed great sheets or lava-flows and cooled, hardening into solid rock.

BEAVER BROOK FALLS IN WINTER

portant changes from the human viewpoint, however, have occurred in comparatively recent times, and, indeed, change is still going on.

Boston is in a basin rimmed about by higher land, Prospect Hill, Arlington Heights, and the Middlesex Fells to the north, and the Blue Hills to the south. These hills are composed of granitic rocks. The basin was invaded by the sea, and sediments — mud, sand, and pebbles — were deposited. In time these hardened into slate, sandstone, and conglomerate, or puddingstone. While these sediments were being deposited, volcanic eruptions broke out, and lava poured out on the sediments, to be in turn covered by more sediments. After long ages of erosion, during which the weaker rocks in the Boston Basin were worn down faster than the surrounding granitic rocks, the climate became colder and this region was covered by a great ice-sheet. This lasted for many thousands of years and modified the appearance of the country greatly. In fact, many of the features, such as our lakes and ponds, which are so important in our present landscape were formed at the close of the ice age. This brief résumé gives an idea of the long and varied history of this region, but more complete accounts of the geological features and history of the vicinity of Boston can be found in other publications.[1]

[1] *Boston Through the Ages*, by Irving B. Crosby. 166 pages, illustrations and map. Marshall Jones Company, Boston,

There are many possible walks to places of geological interest about Greater Boston, but only a few of these can be indicated here. In the northern part of Greater Boston an interesting walk which shows a variety of features may be had by starting from Medford Square and going north on Governors Avenue into the Middlesex Fells. Along Governors Avenue one may see a very large dike of trap, which forced its way when in a molten condition into the surrounding slate. This variety of trap is known as the Medford diabase. The trap has disintegrated to a considerable depth, leaving boulders in the soil, which may be seen on this walk. They are not glacial boulders, such as are common about Boston, but are residual boulders which were left after the surrounding rock had decayed. At the edge of the Fells the land rises steeply, and one ascends out of the Boston Basin on to the bordering highlands, where granitic rocks are predominant. From the hills at the southern edge of the Fells good views may be obtained of the Boston Basin, and the Blue Hills which form its southern border may be seen. Most of the

Massachusetts, 1928. A popular presentation of the geological story of Greater Boston with descriptions of many of the interesting features. A list of points of geologic interest is included.

The Geology of the Boston Basin, by W. O. Crosby. Boston Society of Natural History. Only Parts 1, 2, and 3, covering the South Shore and the Blue Hills, have been published. A detailed and technical description of the geology. Out of print, but may be seen in libraries.

numerous small hills in the Boston Basin are drumlins,[1] which are composed of glacial drift and are not solid rock.

Much of geological interest may be seen in Franklin Park. If one leaves the car at Seaver Street and Walnut Avenue and walks southerly along Walnut Avenue, an interesting ledge will soon be seen on the left, opposite the head of School Street. This ledge is composed of conglomerate, or Roxbury puddingstone, which is made of pebbles cemented together. The passage of the ice over this ledge during the glacial period smoothed and polished it, and in places scratches may be seen on the smooth surface where pebbles frozen into the bottom of the ice gouged into the rock. From here, one may walk into the Park and find interesting features in any direction. It is well to make a circuit of the Park, bearing to the right from the above-mentioned ledge. There are numerous large glacial boulders to be seen; some are perched on the brows of hills where they were dropped when the ice-sheet melted. In the center of the Park is an old quarry in which there are trap dikes cutting through the conglomerate. In fact, Franklin Park is the best place about Boston to see ledges of conglomerate and glacial boulders.

Another interesting walk may be had by starting from Jamaica Pond, going through the Ar-

[1] A drumlin is an elliptical hill composed of boulder-clay; that is, clay, gravel, and boulders.

boretum, over Bussey, Hemlock, and Peters Hills, to the large quarry on Centre Street. Jamaica Pond occupies a large kettle-hole in the sand-plain, and near by, in front of the Children's Museum, is a very perfect kettle-hole which does not contain water. Bussey and Peters Hills are drumlins, and the latter, especially, is typical and shows the form which is common to this class of hills. On Hemlock Hill are interesting ledges of conglomerate. At the large quarry on Centre Street conglomerate ledges and trap dikes may be seen.

In Quincy the granite quarries offer much of geological interest which may be seen on a walk starting from Quincy, passing over North Common Hill and through the West Quincy quarries into the Blue Hills Reservation. In the quarries on North Common Hill the horizontal jointing shows well, and in one of the quarries a large inclusion of old slate may be seen in the granite. The West Quincy quarries are interesting on account of their great depth, and here may be seen the granite railway, the first railway in this country. From the West Quincy quarries one may continue the walk into the Blue Hills, which offer an ideal field for nature-lovers.

An interesting walk in Nantasket and Cohasset is described in the chapter on 'The Making of Boston's Beaches,' in 'Boston Through the Ages.' This walk is described as starting in Cohasset, but the order may be reversed. On this walk some of

the oldest and some of the newest geological features about Boston may be seen. Another interesting shore walk can be had by starting from Revere Beach and walking south along the Winthrop shore, passing Winthrop Great Head, to Point Shirley. The bluffs at Beachmont, Grover Cliffs, and Winthrop Great Head have been caused by the sea cutting into drumlins, and Revere Beach, Winthrop Beach, and the beach leading out to Point Shirley are formed by the sand washed from these drumlins.

Many other attractive walks on the shore or in the hills are possible, on which one may explore the country about Boston and learn something of the geological features.

IV

HISTORICAL WALKS

By Robert Walcott

The approach to Boston by sea, though possessing no sight comparable to the high buildings of New York seen through the morning's haze nor any passage as narrow as that between Staten Island and Long Island, is attractive. As one proceeds from the beaches of Hull and of Point Shirley through the islands to the Inner Harbor, with the glaciated hills in the background and the jutting promontories of Crow Point in Hingham, Hough's Neck in Quincy, Great Hill in Weymouth, and Moon Island and Squantum, a panorama of historical significance surrounds one.

Put yourself in the place of Champlain, forget the brick buildings and the dominating tower of the Custom House, and think back more than three hundred years and imagine the southwest wind blowing of an August day over the tasseled tops of the maize, or Indian corn, which the Indians had planted on the low flat lands and which was to be the main support of the first English immigrants as it was of the redskins. Picture the groups of skin tents pitched when possible near a sand beach with a brook beside. Such a situation was

Moswetusset Hummock in the curve of the little bay south of Squantum. From the Indians here was derived the name of our Commonwealth, Massachusetts. Champlain did not stay, but sailed away north to Quebec, and the English captains Gosnold, Pring, and John Smith came, took soundings, and mapped the bay. From Plymouth after 1620 several of the more enterprising and less 'Brownite' or non-conformist, such as Lyford and Conant, came to Nantasket and after a few years went on to establish fishing-stations at Marblehead and at Gloucester.

In 1630, when Winthrop came to Charlestown from Salem, he found several settlers established on the various headlands to the north of the harbor. Among these was William Blaxton, or Blackstone, a clergyman of the Church of England, whose rose garden and cottage are thought to have been where the city has placed a tablet on a house on Beacon Street at the corner of Joy. His spring is thought to have been in Louisburg Square. He was a graduate of Cambridge University, a quiet-loving, though enterprising, bachelor, who reserved a homestead of six acres running to the shore, then at Charles Street, when he sold the peninsula of Boston to Winthrop's colonists for thirty pounds.

The Back Bay District was not filled until two hundred years later, and the connection with the mainland to the south at high water was scarcely

wide enough for the layout of Washington Street to Roxbury Crossing beyond what is now Broadway. Blaxton called our city Trimount, from the three peaks of Beacon Hill, viz.: at Pemberton Square, at Hancock Street, and at Bowdoin Street. Tremont Street is the street leading to this hill, and the old Tremont House, which lodged Charles Dickens and many other notables between 1830 and 1880, was at the corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets, where the Tremont office building now stands. The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England ordered 'that Trimountane shall be called Boston; Mattapan, Dorchester; and ye towne upon Charles River, Watertown.' The name 'Boston' was given because most of the leaders came from that city on the coast of Lincolnshire and belonged to the congregation of the 'Old Stump,' as its church was called, of which John Cotton — who emigrated in 1633 — was pastor.

From Charlestown, settled from Salem in 1629, the Bay Colony moved over to Boston, leaving its 'palisaded fort on Town Hill.' Its settlement grew slowly, but it was a considerable town in 1775 when burnt by the British troops in preparation for their costly assault upon the earthworks constructed overnight on Breed's Hill, which was fortified instead of Bunker Hill by the command sent out from Cambridge. On it in 1843 a monument two hundred and twenty feet high was built,

and to get a good idea of the city and harbor of Boston one should climb it or the tower of the Custom House, at India and State Streets, rising to five hundred feet above the street. At the Bunker Hill Monument are good statues of two of the Yankee generals, Prescott and Warren, the families of whom are prominent in Boston to-day.

The other principal object of interest in Charlestown is the Navy Yard with the reconstructed frigate Constitution, or 'Old Ironsides,' famous for its exploits in the War of 1812. The Navy Yard dates back to 1800, and many old houses still survive of about that date which were occupied by 'first families' as late as the Civil War. With the freight terminals of the Boston and Maine Railroad on the south and docks on the north and east, Charlestown is a flourishing business district. Near Thompson Square in Charlestown are a monument to John Harvard, its first minister, whose name is perpetuated in the college at Cambridge which he endowed by will with his library, and also the birthplace of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, at 201 Main Street.

At East Boston, or Noddle's Island, as it was then called, Samuel Maverick, by way of Plymouth or Nantasket, settled before 1630 and built a fishing-stage. It is sad to relate that in 1638 Maverick had three negro slaves.

Of the original town of thatched-roofed low wooden houses occupying the shore-front of Bos-

ton and extending back to the three peaks of Beacon Hill and the Boston Common nothing now remains except the system of narrow and crooked streets, little changed by straightening or widening except in the district burnt over by the great fires of 1711, 1760, and 1872. The first of these burnt down the first Town House (on the site of the Old State House), the second meeting-house, the public market and exchange beneath it, and the surrounding bookstalls. That of 1760 led to the laying-out of Kilby Street along what was then the water-front, and that of 1872 burnt almost the entire district from Washington Street between Summer and Milk Streets to the then (owing to filling of flats) more distant water-front, leveling sixty acres and destroying sixty million dollars' worth of property.

In and around this old market square at the junction of State and Washington Streets (formerly King and High Streets) were the structures of the early settlement. Here on Thursday was the weekly market, and in the near-by meeting-house was given the Thursday lecture by the ministers. Here in the Town House the Council sat and performed its executive and judicial functions. From the balcony of the Old State House the Declaration of Independence was read. From this balcony President Washington reviewed a great procession in 1789. Here were the symbols of ancient justice — stocks, whipping-post, and pillory — until a

THE OLD STATE HOUSE

generation after the Revolution. Here, in 1770, occurred the collision of mob and troops known as the Boston Massacre. Hereabouts lived the early governors Winthrop, Endicott (after his removal from Salem), Bellingham, Leverett, and Sir Harry Vane, whose house was at the entrance of Pemberton Square adjoining John Cotton's. At the corner of State and Exchange Streets was the Royal Custom House. Here, too, were the principal taverns. From Long Wharf at the foot of State Street came and went the British troops to Castle William or Nantasket Roads. Faneuil Hall, given to the city in 1742 by the merchant son of a French immigrant, was burnt twenty years later, and was rebuilt in 1805 by our first native architect, Charles Bulfinch. It contains a fine collection of historical portraits. It can neither be sold nor let but is open to citizens and it was put to constant use before the Revolution by the Boston Committee of Correspondence and was used as a play-house for the presentation of 'The Blockade of Boston,' by General Burgoyne. Here Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner made their first anti-slavery speeches.

Quincy Market was the work a century ago of Josiah Quincy, the second mayor of Boston, who laid out the first city water-supply. In near-by Corn Court stood, till twenty years ago, the Hancock Tavern, where during the French Revolution exiles made their stay — Talleyrand, Louis Philippe, and John Cheverus, later to become the first

Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston at the beginning of the last century.

Where is now the south corner of the Old Colony Trust Company's building on Court Street was the printing-office of Benjamin Franklin's brother James, from which the 'New England Courant' appeared with Benjamin's assistance.

On the site of the Quincy House was the first Quaker Meeting-House, and opposite stood until after the Rebellion the Brattle Square Church, with a cannon-ball shot into it from a Cambridge battery on the night of the Evacuation. Joseph Warren lived near by on Hanover Street, where the American House was built.

The Boston City Hall Annex on Court Street is on the site of the Court House in use for fifty years after 1836 and then replaced by the larger building in Pemberton Square. Before this here was the prison where pirates, witches, Quakers, and Episcopalians were confined.

Four years after the settlement of Boston there was reserved at the back of the settlement running to the western shore a training-field and cow common of about fifty acres, thirty years later reduced in size by the subtraction of the Granary Burying Ground. Here are buried Governors, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Boston preachers, the most conspicuous monuments being those of Samuel Adams, James Otis, John Hancock, and the parents of Benjamin Franklin.

Upon the pear-shaped peninsula of original Boston now stand but two or three structures built in the seventeenth century, and these are not in what was then and still is the center of municipal activity above described but in the North End, for two centuries a Yankee residence district but now occupied by the Italian immigration.

Of the earliest Boston structures, the renovated Paul Revere house in North Square, on the site of the former parish house of Increase Mather, pastor of the Second Congregational Church and President of Harvard College, best repays a visit. Notice the overhanging second story, the small lattice windows, and huge fireplaces.

Of the earliest type of one-story thatched-roof house no example remains along our shores. And the gable-roofed story-and-a-half structure that succeeded it must be sought elsewhere, for instance in the John Alden house (1666) at Duxbury, in Marblehead, and in Gloucester.

It is in the suburbs that are to be found the best examples of the frame house of two or three stories with long, sloping ell: for example, the Cooper-Austin house in Cambridge, the Edward Devotion house in Brookline, the Fairbanks house in Dedham, the Phineas Upham house in Melrose, and the Abraham Brown house in Watertown. Other old Boston houses are the Vernon house on Charter Street opposite Unity Street, the Clough house on Vernon Place, and the Marshall and Capen houses

on Marshall Street. In the former John Hancock's brother Ebenezer, as deputy paymaster, received in 1778 from the French admiral a supply of silver to be stored here until paid out to the Continental troops. In the latter, long occupied as Atwood's oyster-house, was published the 'Massachusetts Spy' just prior to the Revolution. Here, too, Benjamin Thompson served as clerk before he became Count Rumford and Minister to the King of Bavaria.

In the eighteenth century the North End became the social center of the town, and on Garden Court Street stood two of the finest houses, those of Thomas Hutchinson, later to be sacked and fired by a mob in 1765 in protest against the Stamp Tax, and of Sir Harry Frankland, collector of the customs, described by Cooper in 'Lionel Lincoln' (as the house of Mrs. Lechmere) and by Bynner in 'Agnes Surriage.'

Hanover Street was then 'the fair Green Lane' on which William Phipps, the son of the Portsmouth fisherman, achieved his early ambition of building a brick house when knighted. He became New England's most prosperous merchant and the first royal governor under the Charter secured from Charles the Second. On the site of his splendid mansion is now the Michael Angelo public school, and the name of Phipps Court, off Charter Street, has been superseded by Michael Angelo Place. Sir William Phipps's house stood next

Copp's Hill Burying-Ground, and the visitor there to-day will be beset by a horde of voluble Italian children anxious to call attention to the tomb of the Mathers and the site of the old windmill to grind the people's corn, and to act as escort to Christ Church near by on Salem Street, the oldest church standing in Boston, built in 1723, and the second Episcopalian church to be there established, the original King's Chapel being the first.

This is the church from which the signal lanterns flashed on the night of April 18, 1775, for Paul Revere, as described by Longfellow. Revere had been one of the guild of bell-ringers in this church. The interior of the church has been restored to its original form and will well repay a visit. In it is Houdon's bust of Washington, placed here ten years after his death. Notice the pew of 'The Gentlemen of the Bay of Honduras' and the brass chandeliers taken by 'a merchant adventurer from Jersey' from the French vessel that was carrying them to a Canadian convent. Of these colonial merchants of pre-Revolutionary times made wealthy by trade with San Domingo and Jamaica no residences remain in Boston, but along 'Tory Row,' or Brattle Street, in Cambridge, three of their fine houses may still be seen, built during the twenty years following 1750.

There are other church buildings of outstanding interest: King's Chapel, built in 1754 on the site of the one taken by the royal governor Andros for

the first Episcopal church in the city when the sturdy Puritans refused to sell land for such an evil purpose. It was designed by Peter Harrison, who came to Newport with Bishop Berkeley, and it well reproduces, in its square tower, its blocks of Quincy granite, and its interior arrangement, the typical Anglican church of the period. When the British evacuated Boston, the ministers accompanied them to Halifax, and in the following month it was reopened for the funeral services of General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. Rev. Francis Greenwood became its pastor, and, though preserving much of the Anglican liturgy, made it the first Unitarian Church in America. Here are memorials to Oliver Wendell Holmes and other distinguished members of its congregations.

Going down School Street past the present granite City Hall built during the Civil War and turning south on Washington Street at the corner of Milk Street, we come to the Old South Meeting-House, where the meeting preliminary to the Boston Tea Party was held. It is now a museum of Revolutionary and Colonial times.

The present First Church, Unitarian, at the corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, dates back sixty years. It is beautiful in itself, but its principal interest lies in its tablets and memorial windows, which record a large proportion of its distinguished dead, for more than any other church the roll of its members records the men

who made the city's history. Outside is a statue to Governor Winthrop. Within are memorials to Governor Hutchinson and John Cotton.

Trinity Church, designed by Henry H. Richardson for the parish of Rev. Phillips Brooks after the church on Summer Street had been burned in the Great Fire of 1872, has been thought to typify the fine stature of that great man, physically, mentally, and spiritually. For fifteen years its many pews were crowded to capacity until he became Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts.

The statue of William Ellery Channing, opposite the Unitarian Church on Arlington Street, calls attention to the forty years during which this distinguished preacher made the pulpit of its predecessor, the Federal Street Church, known throughout the country.

Civil War times are best brought to mind perhaps by the superb memorial by Augustus Saint-Gaudens to the memory of Colonel Robert Gould Shaw and his colored troops, killed at the assault on Fort Wagner. This is by long odds the finest piece of outdoor sculpture in the city. It is a bronze in high relief with sculptural stone setting and is set between two elms on Boston Common opposite the State House.

In the State House, designed by Bulfinch and since greatly enlarged, is much of Boston history. To begin with, until a century ago the summit of Beacon Hill was just west of where the dome is

now and nearly as high. Just below was the handsome stone house of John Hancock, reproduced as the Massachusetts Building for the World's Fair in Chicago, which against the recommendation of the Governor the legislature of 1859 failed to purchase for the public use. Within the State House, in Doric Hall, is a complete series of portraits of the Governors of the Commonwealth, and in the Executive Chamber are interesting portraits of many of the Colonial Governors. Frescoes of historic events, battle flags of the Civil War, captured cannon, and the original charters are here also, and in the State Library is the manuscript history of Plymouth by Governor Bradford. Statues of celebrities of the State surround the State House, and there are more within. In the Representatives' Chamber hangs the wooden codfish symbolic of the source of our early prosperity. And with it this brief introduction may appropriately close. The fisherman and fur-trader have become the merchant and manufacturer, the cart-path has given way to cobblestones, and cobblestones in turn to bitulithic, the ox has been replaced by the horse, and the horse by the motor-car.

LIST OF HISTORICAL WALKS

By Frank S. Mason

Revised to 1930 *by Mark C. Roser, Robert Walcott, and Francis H. Allen*

OLD SOUTH MEETING-HOUSE, OLD STATE HOUSE, FANEUIL HALL, PAUL REVERE HOUSE, COPP'S HILL BURYING-GROUND

Walk north on Washington Street to Milk Street, down which, a few steps on right, note site of birthplace of Benjamin Franklin, most versatile of early Americans. Crossing Milk Street, enter the Old South Meeting-House, where an interesting collection of Revolutionary relics will be found. On leaving the building continue north on Washington Street to the Old State House, which enter at the State Street south door, and view the interesting collection of the Bostonian Society. Coming out on State Street by north door, take the left side and, a few steps down, note the circular arrangement of paving-stones, near Exchange Street, which marks the spot where occurred the 'Boston Massacre' in 1770, as a result of which British officers were tried for manslaughter and acquitted. Turning into the alley next beyond Exchange Street, pass through the footway to Faneuil Hall, which is the 'Cradle of Liberty,' built 1765 and enlarged in 1805. This building, noted for the

patriotic meetings held there from before Revolutionary days, contains a market on the ground floor and, above, a hall on the walls of which hang several historic paintings well worth seeing. Passing from the north side of Faneuil Hall to Union Street, follow it on the right side to Marshall Street, a narrow way, on which is the Boston Stone of 1737 — used for grinding paint — set in the wall of building on right. Continuing through Marshall Street, cross Hanover Street and, entering Salem Street, follow it to Christ Church, where the lanterns were displayed on the evening of Paul Revere's ride. Turning into Hull Street, ascend a slight rise to Copp's Hill Burying-Ground, where will be seen many ancient tombstones, quaintly carved gravestones, and epitaphs. Retracing steps to Salem Street and thence back to North Bennet Street, walk through it southeast to Hanover Street, crossing which, enter North Street and thence to North Square; here, at the southern exit, is the house in which Paul Revere lived when he made his famous ride in 1775. Returning to Hanover Street, follow southwest to Washington Street, where tunnel trains can be taken.

OLD CHARLESTOWN: SITE OF 'GREAT HOUSE,' 1630, BUNKER HILL MONUMENT, AND ANCIENT GRAVEYARD WITH TOMB OF JOHN HARVARD

Tunnel, to City Square; leaving Elevated Station on right, looking toward river, down Charles

River Avenue is the location of the old ferry slip, near which Paul Revere waited for the signal-light in tower of the 'Old North Church.' Cross City Square northwest to the Municipal Building, which is the site of the 'Great House' built for Governor Winthrop; back of this and reached by passing up Harvard Street is Town Hill, on which was the palisade fort built in 1629 as a defense against Indians. The first burying-ground, of which no traces are left, was farther to the east. The church at the top of hill stands on site of the first meeting-house, built in 1636. Taking Henley Street, running east out of Harvard Square, cross Main Street, turn left to Winthrop Street, and follow to Winthrop Square; this was used in early days for a training-field, and at the north gate are bronze tablets on which are inscribed the names of our men who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. Walk up Winthrop Street a few steps to the entrance to Monument Grounds on right. The granite shaft was intended to have been erected in the center of the redoubt, but a mistake was made in the survey; neither is the spot where General Warren fell properly marked; note tablets of other historic spots on grounds; the rail fence behind which Stark, Reed, and Knowlton lay with their men ran from a point on Concord Street in a northerly direction to the cemetery on Bunker Hill Street. In the building adjoining the monument there is a collection of historic articles, pictures, etc.

A fee of ten cents is charged to ascend the monument. From the top of the monument one of the best views of Greater Boston is to be had, with the harbor and sea on the east, and the inland communities on the west. Retracing steps to the entrance, follow High Street to Green Street, turn left and note on left the home of Samuel Dexter, Secretary of War under President John Adams. On the right is the Charlestown Boys' Club. Reaching Main Street, turn right and proceed to Phipps Street. At the corner of Main and Hathon Square is the site of the home of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph. Reaching Phipps Street, turn left to the ancient burying-ground, which is one of the most interesting to be found in this part of the country. Here is the tomb of John Harvard, easily distinguished by the tall monument. Retrace steps to Main Street and thence back to Thompson Square, where elevated train may be taken for Boston.

OLD CAMBRIDGE, HARVARD COLLEGE, THE WASHINGTON ELM, SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Take the Cambridge Subway from Park Street or Washington Street to Harvard Square. Ascending to the surface, you are surrounded by many points of historical interest. 'Newe Towne,' as Cambridge was originally called, was located in the territory lying south between this point and the river. The College Yard lies north; to the west

are many of the colonial mansions. Crossing the street to the college side and walking east on Massachusetts Avenue, note the site of the Fourth Meeting-House, built in 1756, and the events that happened there as listed on the tablet. Enter the yard at left of Wadsworth House (built in 1736). The quadrangle is formed by Gray's Hall on south, Weld, University, and Thayer Halls on east side, Holworthy on north, and Stoughton, Hollis, and Matthews on the west side. The Widener Library is to the east of Weld Hall. Emerson, Sever, and Robinson Halls are at the extreme east of the yard. Visit the statue of John Harvard in front of University Hall. Massachusetts Hall at the West Gate is the oldest hall standing in the yard. Gray's Hall is thought to cover the site of the first college building, built in 1638. Many other halls built in the eighteenth century are here to be seen. Note many interesting tablets on buildings and walls. Visit all the gates, also Memorial Hall. From here leave the yard and to the west cross Massachusetts Avenue to the Common. Here note the tablet marking the site of the old elm under which the elections of governors and magistrates of the colony were held in the early years, the Soldiers' Monument, and the cannon captured by Ethan Allen at Crown Point in 1775, and the statue of John Bridge, the Puritan. South of the Common the ancient 'God's Acre,' lying between the two old churches, contains the graves of many old

settlers and early presidents of the college. Proceeding on Garden Street, just beyond the cemetery, visit Christ Church, the first Episcopal Church in Cambridge, opened for service in 1761; in Revolutionary days it was used for barracks; in 1775 Washington attended service here. Follow along Garden Street a few steps to the site of the Washington Elm, which is marked by a tablet in the center of the street. Here General Washington took command of the American Army, July 3, 1775, and a marker records that to this point General Henry Knox in the winter of 1775 pulled the much needed cannon from Ticonderoga. Close by is Radcliffe College; in Fay House, one of its buildings, were written in 1836 the words of 'Fair Harvard.' Turn into Mason Street and pass through to Brattle Street, where turn right. Along this street there are many interesting old colonial houses. Nearly opposite Hawthorn Street is the Colonel John Vassall house, built in 1759, occupied by Washington in 1775–76, owned by Dr. Craigie in 1791, and becoming the home of Longfellow in 1837. The Craigie house is now held by trustees, who open it weekly to the public. Continue along Brattle Street, and, just beyond Lowell Street, on the right you will see the Brooks-Waldo house, built in 1660. Going farther along Brattle, turn left at Elmwood Avenue. The large yellow house at the end of the street is Elmwood, for many years the home of James Russell Lowell,

built about the year 1760 by Thomas Oliver, whose property was confiscated, and bought by Elbridge Gerry, of Marblehead, later Governor and Vice-President. Pass along Elmwood Avenue and, crossing Mt. Auburn Street, continue to the Charles River at Gerry's Landing between the houses of Professors Webster and Forbes and the Cambridge Homes for Aged People and the Cambridge Hospital. On the site of the latter Sir Richard Saltonstall and Rev. George Phillips began the settlement of what was then Watertown, July, 1630. A century later this district beyond Sparks Street was annexed to Cambridge.

OLD MEDFORD: ROYALL MANSION; CRADOCK BRIDGE; COLONIAL HOUSES; BURYING-GROUND ON SALEM STREET; AND ANCIENT CRADOCK HOUSE

Take the tunnel to Sullivan Square; change to Medford car, through East Somerville, Winter Hill, and Tufts Square to George Street. Note the plot of ground at the top of Winter Hill, which is the site of the Winter Hill Fort. Leave the car at George Street, where on the left will be seen the Royall house, which dates from 1732, built on the site of Governor Winthrop's farmhouse of a century earlier. The Royall house is one of the best examples of colonial architecture in this country. The property is now held by the Royall House Association, and is open to the public for inspec-

tion on week-days from two to five. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged. Return to Main Street, turn left and walk to South Street, turn left and through South Street to the end, where turn right across the Mystic River and continue to Winthrop Square, where take right at High Street and follow High Street to Medford Square. This route goes by several interesting old colonial mansion houses. Medford Square from early days has been the center of local trade and the junction of the four earliest public roads. A few steps left along Main Street is the Cradock Bridge, built across the Mystic River near the site of the first one, which was built in 1638. To see something of the older residential district, go up Forest Street to Water Street, turn right into Ashland Street and follow across to Salem Street, where the ancient burying-ground is located. Several of the Royalls' slaves are buried here, and many important men of Revolutionary time. Cross the railroad track to Riverside Avenue, formerly Ship Street; along this street were the early shipyards; proceed about a mile down the avenue to the old Peter Tufts house, built in 1685. It stands near the corner of Spring Street and is believed to retain its original form. From 'Mystick side' was launched in 1631 the first ship built for Boston, the Blessing of the Bay. Bus may be taken back to Medford Square, where trolley may be had for Boston.

PART OF PAUL REVERE'S RIDE; SUNDRY TABLETS IN ARLINGTON; MUNROE TAVERN; THE LEXINGTON GREEN

Take the Cambridge Subway to Harvard Square; change to car for Arlington. Leave the car at the junction of Massachusetts Avenue and Broadway. Here is the tablet to the 'old women of Menotomy,' and the monument to the soldiers killed in the Civil War. Walk west on Massachusetts Avenue to Pleasant Street and notice the old church, the 'old men of Menotomy' tablet, the town hall opposite the library, and the pretty fountain designed by Cyrus Dallin, a resident of Arlington. Cross the church green and enter Pleasant Street and visit the old burying-ground, where are many historic graves. Coming back to Massachusetts Avenue, walk along it to Jason Street, where note tablet, and the Jason Russell house, kept open by the Arlington Historical Society; then take car or walk to Arlington Heights, where a bus may be taken for Lexington. Ride about seven minutes to Percy Road, at which point alight and visit the Munroe Tavern, built in 1695, open to the public. Leave tavern and continue up Massachusetts Avenue northwest toward Lexington and note the tablet on left near Bloomfield, marking the spot of the Percy fortifications, and then farther on the right, in front of the schoolhouse, the Percy stone cannon. Continuing farther, turn left, into Clarke Street and

take path on right to the Old Belfry, which in 1775 stood by the meeting-house and from which the alarm was rung; the first two town schoolhouses stood upon this mound. Retrace steps to Massachusetts Avenue and walk to the Green, a few rods to the northwest. This is the historic Green whereon the first blood of the Revolution was shed; note the Captain Parker Monument, marking the line of the Minute Men, and the stone pulpit, marking site of the first three meeting-houses. On the west side of the Green is the old monument erected in 1799; opposite this monument, west across Massachusetts Avenue, is the Marrett Munroe house, witness of the battle; east of the Parker Monument is the Buckman Tavern, open to the public, where the Minute Men met. Follow Massachusetts Avenue a few steps and take the short lane on the right to the old burying-ground, wherein are the graves of many of the Minute Men and also of some of the British soldiers killed in the battle. Leave the cemetery by the lane, turn to left, and follow Elm Avenue along north side of Common, noting the Jonathan Harrington house, also a witness of the battle; continue on Elm Avenue to Hancock Street, thence walk to the Hancock-Clarke house. Here Samuel Adams and John Hancock were sleeping when awakened on the 19th of April by Paul Revere. It is filled with relics of the old days in Lexington. Return to Lexington Center, where

trolley may be taken for Boston. Or by motor-bus (20 minutes) the trip may be continued 8 miles to the site of the Concord fight later on the 19th, where the visitor may look at, but not enter, the one-time homes of Nathaniel Hawthorne (the Old Manse and Wayside) and of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Both are buried in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Wright's Tavern on the Green has dispensed hospitality for nearly two hundred years.

DEDHAM VILLAGE, 'PITT'S HEAD,' POWDER ROCK, THE OLD FAIRBANKS HOUSE

Take Dedham Line surface car from Forest Hills Elevated Station. Change at Dedham Line for Norwood car, which take to High Street, Dedham, crossing on the way Mother Brook, the first canal to be dug in this country (1639), connecting the Charles River with a tributary of the Neponset and used for water-power. Turn to the right through High Street, one of the earliest of Dedham streets, beyond the village formerly known as the 'Road to Connecticut.' On the left near the square is the building of the Dedham Historical Society, whose library and collections are open week-days from 2 to 5 P.M. The Court House on the left and the Registry of Deeds on the right are soon reached. The Court House was built in 1827 and the Registry in 1904. The Registry is on the site of the Nathaniel Ames house, built in 1772, the birthplace of Fisher Ames, statesman and

orator. Here met on September 6, 1774, the convention which three days later, at Milton, adopted the Suffolk Resolves, which may be said to be the beginning of the American Revolution. Across Ames Street on the right is the handsome Samuel Haven house (1795), now the Dedham Community House. The elms in front were brought from England about 1789. On the other side of High Street is the Village Green. Note the stone monument on the corner, which was the base of the 'Pillar of Liberty' (1766), once commonly known as 'Pitt's Head' because it originally bore a wooden bust of William Pitt. The old Unitarian church at the farther end of the Green was built in 1763 on or near the site of the first meeting-house, which was begun in 1638. On the right-hand side of High Street is the Congregational church and just beyond that the Dexter house, built in 1762. Here George Washington spent a night after the evacuation of Boston. A few rods beyond Chestnut Street and on the right side of High Street is the Dowse house (about 1800), set back from the street among large pines, the land falling away behind to the Charles River. This house was owned for some time by Edmund Quincy, the author, and afterwards by Dr. Henry P. Quincy. A short distance beyond is the Common at 'Connecticut Corner.' In the early days of the settlement this was the training-field. Take the right at the fork here and then turn sharp to right down

Bridge Street, cross Cart Bridge (three fine stone arches), and, turning up Fuller Street at right, take Park Avenue again at right to Ames Street, at the corner of which is Powder Rock, a picturesque rounded ledge, crowned by the Old Powder House, built by the town in 1766. Crossing the river to the right, note the tablet at the bridge commemorating the landing of the first settlers of the town in 1636. Keep on through Ames Street to High Street and, returning to the square, cross it and take Eastern Avenue at the right of the railroad station. Follow this to East Street, where at the corner on the right is the picturesque old Fairbanks house, the oldest house in Dedham, the oldest part of which was built by Jonathan Fairbanks some time between 1637 and 1650. It is open to the public for a small admission fee and is furnished with many interesting antiques. Turn to the left on East Street and note a little way along on the right the old 'Avery Oak,' which dates back to the time of the settlement of Dedham in 1636. It was a sizable tree in 1650 when the Avery house, of which the cellar-hole still remains, was built. The trolley-line back to Boston may be reached by keeping on East Street to High Street and turning there to the left. At certain times of the day time can be saved by taking Dedham trains to and from South Station instead of street railways.

V

ARCHITECTURE WORTH SEEING

By Robert Peabody Bellows

Where is there a better place for seeing types of American architecture than Boston? A variety of buildings of each period still exists. All are interesting. Many are of great excellence. There stretches an unbroken chain of examples, almost from the primitive beginnings to the more complicated structures of to-day. New York, with a few exceptions, is ruthlessly modern. Boston, once the largest community on the continent, with ever increasing growth, has conserved in greater measure her goodly heritage of architectural monuments of all times.

Here and there, though mostly in the towns surrounding the 'Hub,' one can still find a considerable number of the rarer seventeenth-century examples. They reflect the mediæval half-timber work of the mother country. Unlike their prototypes, the exteriors are covered with clapboards. They are almost Jacobean.

Later, in the heyday of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, many substantial buildings, both public and private, were built. You should realize that many still stand to-day, even in downtown Boston.

They are well proportioned and finely detailed, and recall the more sumptuous architecture of the same period in England. We call them Georgian.

Again, the first works under the new republic echo the prevailing Adam style in England. Boston, in the person of Bulfinch, first introduced this style to America. He used it with the creative freedom of an artist. It loses nothing in being adapted to simple brick and wood. All the older buildings on Beacon Hill are in this style.

Following in order came the so-called Greek and Gothic revivals, common to all prosperous American towns of the early nineteenth century. Cambridge, Brookline, and Roxbury are full of such work. These strangely grafted types are at least thoughtful and well built. Often of wood, they are neither Greek nor Gothic, except in the use of certain ornamental forms. But they have the charm of their time. Compared with what followed, they are good.

The horrors of almost all building projects during the Reconstruction period after the Civil War are proverbial. New materials and building methods were being tried out. But man had not yet learned to handle machine-made products so that the results were pleasing. We have our full share of such enormities in Boston.

Out of this period of ignorance and confusion in artistic matters came better days for architecture. 'Form,' the polestar of the earlier housewright,

reasserted its sway. 'Function' and 'character' were rigorously taught to the Bostonians, who, first of their countrymen, sought architectural proficiency in Paris. Hunt and Richardson led the way. Good planning, proportion, and proper scale were again to the fore. Cast your eyes around Copley Square. You will see there a church and a library unsurpassed of their kind. Enter!

No longer was the machine the master, in spite of the fact that steel and concrete were making a complete evolution in building-methods. There had come a well-directed feeling of revolt in the town noted for its revolutionary spirit, a determination to bring order out of the architectural chaos caused by the new conditions. In the sixties the first American school of architecture was started in Boston. To-day this community is one of the great centers for the teaching and study of the noble art, and is an influence for better architecture throughout the country.

Boston is modern, in the best sense of the word, though her downtown streets are narrow and tortuous. Like Los Angeles, her youngest sister, Boston has always elected to 'spread out.' She has not sought to 'jam' her population into an area of sky-scrapers set between sunless canyons. Her laws regulating the height of buildings are rigorous. They provoke much criticism from the air-minded. But other cities are recognizing her wisdom in this matter. There is a brand-new regula-

tion whereby future buildings may go higher than permitted heretofore, *provided the cubical content is not increased.* It will be interesting to watch for the new shapes and silhouettes that are already on their way.

What with zoning and other precautions, you will find Boston agreeable to work in, to live in, and to visit. Here suburbs are among the most delightful in the country. Both in topography and in architecture, the dreadful sameness of many of our cities does not apply to Boston.

Let me venture a simple plan for the stranger who wishes to view the types of architecture worth seeing in Boston. Most of us cannot appreciate good things on the rush. Seeing and feeling architecture, like reading a fine book or listening to good music, requires a tranquil spirit. Not long ago, at Chartres, we spent a whole bright summer's day, easing quietly with the slow shadows around the great cathedral. It was a well-spent day. And so, instead of dashing all over the good town of Boston, let us saunter along one typical cross-section of the city's architecture. It will include a little of all periods.

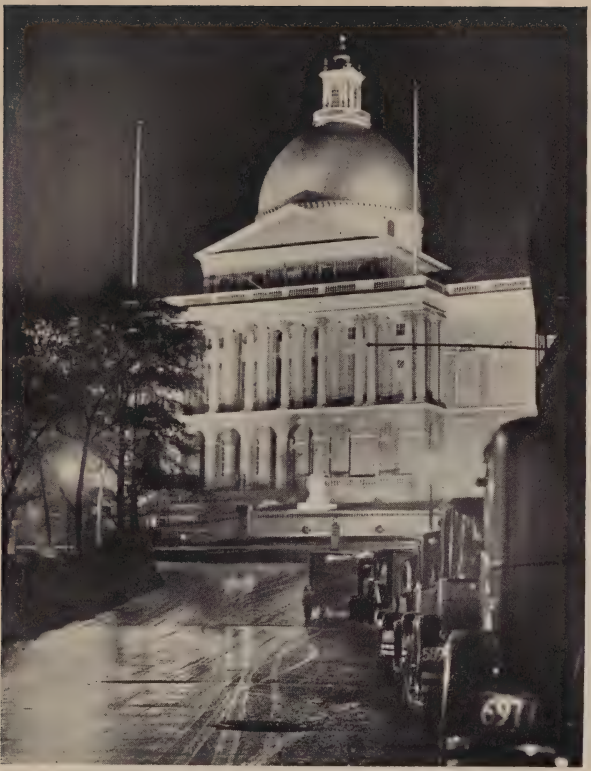
Let us start in the North End with Paul Revere's house. Restored to its original condition, it is a good example of the smaller homes of Boston of the seventeenth century. It reflects the mediæval timber architecture of England, the mother country. Note the steep roof, huge chimney, overhang-

ing second story, clapboard walls, and leaded windowpanes. Inside, the low ceilings are supported by big summer-beams. There are great fireplaces and a steep stairway, smaller than the base of the chimney!

Next we find our way to Faneuil Hall, the Old State House, and the old downtown churches. They are all of brick save the King's Chapel, which is built of pasture granite, for there were no quarries in those days. All these old downtown buildings are what we call Georgian. They were built in the heyday of the Colony. Their exteriors are finely conceived. Do not make the mistake of failing to see one of the interiors. Those buildings named above have the finest.

The morning sun gilds the golden dome, beckoning us to the top of Beacon Hill. We take our seat below Colonel Shaw and his bronze soldiers, a very fine monument. Below us on Tremont Street, we see the Greek temple entrance of Saint Paul's. To our left rises, against the sky, the Wren-like steeple of Park Street Church.

And opposite to where we sit is the serene 'old front' of our State House, newly revealed in its delicate adjustments of salmon brick and silvery trim. Surely this is Boston. Like all the other older buildings on Beacon Hill to our left, this was built in the days of the early republic and, like many others, by Bulfinch. It will repay you, some other time, to mount the many steps to the Colon-



THE STATE HOUSE ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT
Showing the part designed by Bulfinch

nade, enter the Doric Hall, and mount again (by elevator this time, if you choose), to the splendid rooms, designed by the same gifted architect, on the second floor (i.e., second floor, *front* only, please).

Down Beacon Street, the brick sidewalk descends invitingly along the iron fence of Boston Common. As we stroll, we can look up at the many old houses. Some of them are clubs to-day. Don't miss the windowpanes, which here and there, through some defect in the glass, have aged to purple. One of the best of the later houses is now the Women's City Club. If you peek in the door, often open, you will see that the rich woodwork and plaster inside show signs of the coming of the Greek revival.

And across the Public Garden, below, you can get glimpses of the church towers of the Back Bay. One of them, at least, is almost real Gothic, and others, of excellence also, are the first important buildings in Boston to announce the coming of better days in architecture.

If you choose, you may keep on across the Garden to well-built, well-designed modern hotels, garages, stores, schools, and office buildings. You pick them out instinctively, not only by the newness of their material but by their comparatively great area and height. Of course without the passenger elevator and the complete evolution in steel and concrete construction such buildings are not conceivable. Nor would they show such a high

standard in appearance had there not been good architectural schools to train their designers.

And so in a mile's walk through the center of Boston we have been able to see examples of the greatest variety. Further interest will result in further exploration, both in the city proper and afield. The subway at the foot of Park Street takes one in eight minutes to Harvard College in Cambridge.

The ups and downs of American architecture are there set forth in the College buildings erected from generation to generation.

Among the finest existing old houses open to the public near Boston are the Royall house at Medford, and the Dorothy Quincy house at Quincy. Among the loveliest near-by ancient towns are Dedham, Concord, and parts of Salem. Somewhat farther, but still preserved in large part, is old Portsmouth, beloved of architects.

Perhaps the finest institutional group is the new Perkins Institution for the Blind at Watertown. The new Edison power unit at Weymouth is remarkable both for its huge size and for the effectiveness of its architecture. The bigger openings dwarf the windows of Beauvais Cathedral! The drydock, Fish Pier, State Pier, and Army Base at South Boston are stupendous modern projects handled with breadth and distinction by their designers.

In a rather neglected part of Boston stands the

little Chapel of St. Augustine. It is almost unknown and unnoticed by those who pass it, by reason of the churchyard walls and palings that bar it from the surrounding streets. It was built by the good Bishop Cheverus about a hundred years ago. To-day it is closed to the general public and seldom entered. Through a broken paling, around at the alley side, the curious can gain entrance to the churchyard, with its splendid old row of elms hardly equaled in size hereabouts. Now, this little structure has absolutely no pretensions to style. And yet, because of its setting of splendid trees and old headstones, its simple brick walls, its naïve attempts at pointed windows, its twisted slate chancel roof, hardly higher than the hand can reach, and perhaps because of the piety with which this was all brought about, it stands as one of the most charming things in Boston. It has no pretension to style, but it has style! Unless you care a lot for this sort of thing, you will never take the trouble to search it out.

For convenience of description, it is customary to speak of types or styles of architecture and name them, Jacobean, Georgian, and what not. As a matter of fact, the whole thing can be boiled down to two types, the good and the bad. But it is only through continued interest, experience, close examination, and comparison that one arrives, as it were by continual tasting, at taste. And that alone will enable you to tell what types of architecture are worth your seeing in Boston.

A SHORT LIST OF GOOD ARCHITECTURE IN BOSTON

1660 Paul Revere House, 19 North Square. (Boston Elevated to Scollay Square, follow North Street to North Square.) Constructed about 1660; restored in 1908. Open week-days and holidays, June to September, 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.; September to June, 10 to 4. Admission fee, 25 cents. Home of Paul Revere, 1770 to 1800.

1713 Old State House, head of State Street. (From Scollay Square, walk down Court Street to State Street.) Constructed in 1713, reconstructed in 1747. Open May to November, 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.; November to May, 9 to 4; Saturdays, June to October, 9 to 1. Admission, free.

1742 Faneuil Hall, Faneuil Hall Square and Merchants Row. (Park Street Subway to Adams Square.) Constructed in 1742, rebuilt in 1765, enlarged by Charles Bulfinch, 1805. In 1898 entire building was reconstructed, using Bulfinch plan, fireproof materials being substituted for wood. Open week-days, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturdays, 9 to 12. Closed Sundays. Admission, free. John Smibert, architect.

1749 King's Chapel, corner Tremont and School Streets. (From Park Street walk to School Street.) Constructed in 1749, portico added in 1789. Open daily, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Admission, free. Peter Harrison, architect.

1795 State House, Beacon Hill. (Subway to Park Street.) Constructed in 1795, extension built 1889–95, East and West Wings completed in 1916. Open daily, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturdays, 9 to 12. Closed Sundays. Admission, free. Charles Bulfinch, architect.

1795 Harrison Gray Otis House, corner Cambridge and Lynde Streets. (Subway to Scollay Square, walk down Cambridge Street.) Constructed in 1795. Open daily, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturdays, 9 to 1. Closed Sundays and holidays. Admission fee, 15 cents. Charles Bulfinch, architect.

1806 Old West Church, corner Cambridge and Lynde Streets. (Subway to Scollay Square, walk down Cambridge Street.) Constructed in 1806. Now a branch library. Open daily, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays, 12 to 10; June to October, 9 to 9; Sundays, 2 to 9. Asher Benjamin, architect.

1809 Park Street Church, corner Tremont and Park Streets. (Subway to Park Street.) Constructed in 1809. Example of early nineteenth-century ecclesiastical architecture in Boston. Peter Banner, architect. Ionic and Corinthian capitals designed by Solomon Willard.

1818 Saint Augustine's Chapel, Dorchester Avenue, corner West Sixth Street, South Boston. (Park Street Subway to Andrew Square, surface car to Sixth Street.) Constructed in 1818. The church is in a very fine setting in an old Catholic graveyard. (The English elms are much older.) Built by Bishop Cheverus.

1825 Bunker Hill Monument, Monument Square, Charlestown. (Elevated to City Square Station,

Bunker Hill street-car.) Base measures 30 feet square; monument, 220 feet high; steps number 295. Constructed in 1825, finished in 1842; prototype of Washington Monument begun in 1848. Built of Quincy granite, which was carried by first railroad laid in country. Open daily, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission fee to tower, 10 cents. Solomon Willard, architect, after model by Horatio Greenough while a Harvard undergraduate.

1847 BOSTON ATHENÆUM, 10½ Beacon Street. (Subway to Park Street.) Constructed in 1847. Now a private library. Edward C. Cabot, architect.

1877 TRINITY CHURCH, Copley Square. (Huntington Avenue car from Park Street Subway.) Constructed in 1877. H. H. Richardson, architect.

1895 BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, Copley Square. (Subway to Copley Square.) Constructed in 1895. McKim, Mead & White, architects.

1910 FENWAY COURT, Fenway, near Ruggles Street. (Gardner Museum.) (Huntington Avenue car from Park Street Subway.) Constructed in 1910. Italian palace built by Mrs. John L. Gardner from materials brought from Venice. Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays (except national holidays) from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; admission, 50 cents. Sundays, 1 to 4, free. Closed in August.

1928 MOTOR MART, Park Square. (Subway to Boylston Street.) Constructed in 1928. Probably one of the largest garages in the world. R. H. Doane, architect.

Near Boston:

Cambridge, Dedham, Hingham, Medford, Quincy.

Farther afield:

Concord, Marblehead, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Deerfield, Duxbury, Nantucket.

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VI

OUTDOOR SPORTS

By George E. Minot

It is the rare good fortune of Boston to have unspoiled nature at its very doorstep. Half an hour from the heart of the city will bring the motorist or trolley-car-rider to secluded wood paths, wave-beaten beaches, or the wind-swept hills. Here is the loveliest recreation country to be found anywhere, and to it nature charges no admission fee.

Boston in this respect is different from other cities, where a day of recreation in the country means crowding on packed busses, steamers, or trains for a few brief hours at a center where everybody goes to breathe or relax in summer. Boston offers instead the freedom of forests where a man or woman may travel for hours without meeting another person, rocks facing the sea where he may stretch in the sun without fear that his siesta will be spoiled by picnic parties, and bridle-paths where automobiles never intrude upon the quiet companionship of horse and man.

Whether the Bostonian prefers walking, motoring, golfing, tennis, riding, swimming, or boating, the means for his enjoyment are at hand, and the fact that he is a city-dweller is no bar to his seeking

what the open has to confer, in summer as well as in winter.

Lawn tennis and golf are major sports hereabouts, and that is only natural in view of the statements of reputable historians of the two games, who maintain that when they were imported from overseas they were cradled in this vicinity. Since those distant days when the first inflated ball was supposed to have been batted across a net at Nahant, and the first golf ball sailed on its course at Franklin Park, both games have grown to robust proportions.

Within less than an hour's drive from the State House there are more than fifty golf-courses and countless lawn-tennis courts. Rolling fairways flanked by towering trees, well-kept greens, braes, and burns combine to make Boston's golf-courses the finest in the world, while it is one of the few sections of the country which is able to point with pride to the character of its turf tennis courts. So far advanced are these two sports that they are no longer restricted to the members of expensive clubs. There are facilities for patronizing both for persons with limited means. Naturally, the wealthy clubs maintain and operate palatial and expensive homes.

For the tramper or horseback-rider who lives in or around the city there is nothing in his line close at hand that is quite so alluring, especially if he is beset with any form of the mountaineering bug,

as the trails and bridle-paths of the Blue Hills — just to the south of Boston and almost within the limits of the city itself. On these miniature mountains, the dwarfed remnants of a once towering range of alpine peaks, the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Metropolitan District Commission have laid a trail, appropriately called the Skyline, that links the hills into a chain and is recognized as one of the most delightful routes in New England. On these hills the tramper or rider will linger long to enjoy the widespread landscape extending from the Boston Basin to Mounts Monadnock and Wachusett in the west, south to the Myles Standish monument in Duxbury, and eastward to the sea.

Also for the rider are the bridle-paths in the Fenway and Jamaicaway in the city itself, and a mile or two farther out in the beautiful Arnold Arboretum and Franklin Park. On the other side of the city are the spacious Middlesex Fells, a veritable labyrinth of paths and marked trails, with sound footing, beautiful scenery, and the stable not too far away. In all this district there are riding-schools, hunt clubs, and the fields and forests for those who like cross-country riding.

And the story is the same if a person's taste runs towards the fresh or salt water. There is, for instance, the 'bounding Charles,' one of the most winding of streams. Near its basin it flows past the stately buildings of Harvard and the Massa-

chusetts Institute of Technology. But before it reaches Boston it delights in crookedness for fifty miles. It loiters in the sunlight of quiet meadows and drifts through the shadows of the woods. It is nowhere a violent stream, but there are rocky gorges in its way, and now and then a series of rapids and eddies.

But even the canoeist of little experience will laugh at these little freaks and pranks, and to the motor-boat they are no obstacle at all. In summer thousands of light craft dot its surface as it flows toward the sea through Waltham, Dedham, Needham, and Watertown. The Basin holds scores of sailboats and larger craft. At Norumbega and Riverside there are swimming-meets and water sports of all description, and in the Basin the cat-boats race and there are rowing-regattas and water pageants.

Boston has been, is, and always will be a salt-water city. There is only one Massachusetts coast, only one Boston Harbor. For the bather who loves the exhilaration of coolness as he battles with the waves in summer, there are the long shelving beaches to the north, and Boston's own L Street, and the miles of sandy stretches along the North Shore. Millions find pleasure there each summer, yet, with few exceptions on hot week-ends, there are never dense crowds. There are a score of yacht clubs. Motor-boating, again, has taken its place as a popular sport. The yachtsman who at sunrise

has stood at the prow of his boat in Boston Harbor and seen the silvery Brewsters rise from the waters and watched the countless other islands towering one by one on either side, and finally has viewed the domes and towers of Boston answering with gold the salutation of the slanting sun, has beheld a spectacle of beauty which few harbor cities in the world can match.

All these are sports and pleasures of summer. Winter offers almost as many. Not so long ago most Bostonians, together with other New-Englanders, looked at the months of December, January, and February as the darkest period of the year — a time to hibernate or to go South, if possible. To-day, in knickerbockers and flying mufflers, they spend the time out of doors. Skates ringing across glare ice, hockey sticks crashing, the shouts of young people on toboggans, bob-sleds, and skis, the crunching of snowshoes on soft snow — all these are sounds to be heard on any pleasant afternoon in winter in Franklin Park, on Boston Common, or anywhere along the banks of the Charles River.

For this part of the country and the miles beyond in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont was the pioneer hunting-ground for winter sportsmen. Winter sports offer twice as many thrills as those in summer. What is there that can equal that moment as the toboggan or bob-sled starts, or the thrill as you stand on skis with the

YACHTS IN MARBLEHEAD HARBOR

snow-clad valley one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet below? Or a mile-a-minute race down the side of a hill, with the ground only a few inches below your double-runner?

Within the last few years winter sports have been organized as never before. To-day more than thirty New England towns hold ice carnivals, ski-jumping competitions, or sled-dog races during the winter months. The Appalachian Mountain Club conducts five whole-week trips into the country in January and February, and fifteen or twenty week-end expeditions.

Nor are all the sports of winter limited to those who revel in the out-of-doors life. The erection of a huge new colosseum has given Boston the best facilities for indoor skating of any city in the country. Opportunities for squash, handball, and indoor tennis are numerous, and the number of these courts is constantly on the increase. The interest men and women hereabouts take in bowling is shown by the number of columns Boston papers devote to the activities of these clubs. Here again opportunities for recreation are limitless.

Summer or winter, indoors or out, Boston, the gateway of New England, offers the best there is for recreation, for rest, or for sport.

A LIST OF OPPORTUNITIES

Compiled by Mark C. Roser and
Charles A. Gates

BOATING

Blue Hills Reservation — Houghton's, or Hoosic-Whisick, Pond

Castle Island

Charlesbank

Jamaica Pond

Public Garden

Riverside Recreation Grounds

Walden Pond State Reservation

Along the North and South Shores, in many sheltered harbors, one can hire rowboats, sailing-boats, and motor-boats.

The following are addresses of places where various types of pleasure boats can be hired and fishing-parties may be arranged. (It is a good plan when arranging a fishing-party to communicate in advance with the captain or wharf to ascertain details.)

South Boston

Public Landing, Columbia Road. Small boats and motor-boats available. Fishing-parties arranged. A fishing-boat leaves this wharf every Sunday morning during the summer months. Fee: $1.25.

QUINCY

Clare Miller, 31 Chestnut Street. He rents a power-boat for pleasure and fishing parties.

NORTH WEYMOUTH

E. D. Francis, 49 Saunders Street. He rents a number of motor-boats. Fee is approximately $2 an hour.

HULL

Henry E. Hatch, Stony Beach Road. Mr. Hatch has a number of dories and power-boats for rent.

Ernest White, 21A Street. Dories for rent.

SWAMPSCOTT

Captain Max P. Codwise, 19 Blamey Circle. Captain Codwise has several large fishing-boats and specializes in fishing and pleasure parties.

MARBLEHEAD

Marblehead Transportation Company. This company rents sailboats, rowboats, and launches. The fees vary from $2 to $10 an hour.

GLOUCESTER

United Sail Loft Company, Inc. There is here available a number of various types of boats for rent. Fishing and pleasure parties are accommodated.

EAST GLOUCESTER

Captain Forrest A. Bickford, Rocky Neck. Captain Bickford has for rent a number of sailboats, motor-boats, and rowboats. The fee for sailboats is $2 an hour, the fee for motor-boats, $4 an hour.

CANOEING

CHARLESBANK BOATHOUSE, OFF CHARLES STREET

RIVERSIDE, ON THE CHARLES RIVER

Riverside Station on Boston and Albany Railroad.

Trolley: Commonwealth Avenue car from Park Street Station, ride to Bourne Street, to Charles Street, ending at tunnel to Riverside Station.

Automobile: Commonwealth Avenue to Bourne, to Charles Street.

Six miles of continuous paddling available. Several canoe-houses let canoes by the hour or the day.

SPRING STREET, ON THE CHARLES RIVER, WEST ROXBURY

Elevated to Forest Hills, Charles River car to end of line.

Automobile: through the Parkway, Centre Street, and Spring Street.

Fifteen miles of paddling available without carries. Several canoe-houses let canoes by the hour or the day.

DEDHAM, ON THE CHARLES RIVER

Charles River car at Forest Hills to end of line, then bus to Ames Street Bridge, Dedham.

Fifteen miles of paddling. Canoes may be hired at the boat-houses by the hour or the day.

SOUTH NATICK, ON THE CHARLES RIVER

Boston and Albany Railroad to Natick, bus to South Natick.

Nine miles of paddling on the Charles River; twenty-five mile trip can be made up stream, with only one carry. Canoes by the hour or the day at Heinlein's Canoe House.

CHARLES RIVER VILLAGE, DOVER, ON THE CHARLES RIVER

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to Charles River.

Five miles of paddling. Canoes by the hour or the day at Howard's.

MEDFIELD, ON THE CHARLES RIVER

Charles River car from Forest Hills to end of line, then Milford bus to Medfield–Millis bridge.

Ferold's canoe-house at the bridge lets canoes by the hour or the day.

LAKE WABAN BOAT HOUSE, WELLESLEY

Boston and Albany Railroad to Wellesley, walk to Wellesley College grounds.

Canoes let by the hour or day.

FISHING

SALT-WATER FISHING

THE KING PHILIP, leaves T Wharf, daily, at 10 A.M. from June 3 to October 12, weather permitting; returns at 5.30 P.M. Fare, $1.50; lines and bait furnished free. Boat goes twelve or fifteen miles out to sea from Boston, where there is good cod- and haddock-fishing. For details call King Philip Steamship Company.

THE MYRTLE, leaves Central Wharf. For details communicate with Captain Sorensen.

THE ELK, 55-foot launch. For details, communicate with Paul Fritsch (telephone Richmond 0994).

SAM ADAMS, 51-foot launch. For details, communicate with Charles E. Phelan, 121 Chambers Street.

HINGHAM. Boats and tackle rented. Good smelt-fishing. Smaller craft for private parties are available at nearly all harbors along the shore.

FRESH-WATER FISHING

Complete list of inland waters may be obtained from Department of Conservation, Division of Fisheries and Game, Room 506, State House, Boston.

PONDS STOCKED BY DIVISION OF FISHERIES, OPEN TO WINTER FISHING

Scaddings Pond, or Sabbatia Lake, Taunton.
Little Long Pond, Plymouth.

PONDS STOCKED BY DIVISION OF FISHERIES, OPEN FROM MAY 30 TO OCTOBER 31:

Pond	*Town*
Long	Littleton
Forge	Westford, Littleton, and Groton
Greenwich	Greenwich
Sodum, or Chaffin	Holden
Fresh	Plymouth
Billington Sea	Plymouth
Island (near Great Herring Pond)	Plymouth
West	Plymouth
Forest (also called Welch, Youths, Harris)	Methuen
Watson's	Taunton
Dennis	Yarmouth
Snipatuit	Rochester
Long	Yarmouth
Snow's	Rochester
Quabbin	Greenwich
Little Alum	Brimfield
Mary's	Rochester and Marion
Nesseponsett	Dana and New Salem
Winnecunnett	Norton
Great, or Ashfield	Ashfield
Massapoag	Sharon
Nippenicket	Bridgewater
Fort	Littleton
Lake Pearl, or Whiting's	Wrentham

(Fishing is allowed only with a hand line and single hook, or with a single hook and line attached to a rod or pole held in the hand.)

For details concerning license and regulations, communicate with Division of Fisheries and Game, Room 506, State House, Boston.

HORSEBACK RIDING

(*Note: Fees subject to change.*)

ARBORETUM RIDING ACADEMY, 1071 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain. (Jamaica Plain car at Park Street, get off at Soldiers' Monument on Centre Street; from there take bus.) Bridle-paths through Arboretum. Fees: $2 per hour; $3 for two or more hours. Dressing-rooms available.

BLUE HILLS RIDING SCHOOL, West Quincy. Bridle-paths through Blue Hills Reservation. Fees: $2 for first hour; $1 for second hour. Instructors available for $1 per hour. Dressing-rooms available.

BRADLEY AND TUCKER, 700 Randolph Avenue. (Milton car to end of line; East Milton to Randolph. Automobile: through Fenway to Mattapan Square, follow route 28 to Randolph Avenue.) Bridle-paths sixty miles through Blue Hills. Fees: $3 for two hours; $1 per extra hour. Instructors available at $3 for class lesson. Dressing-rooms available.

BROOKLINE RIDING SCHOOL, 2 Walnut Street, Brookline. (Chestnut Hill car at Park Street, get off at Brookline Village.) Bridle-paths fifty miles through Fenway. Fees: $3 for one hour; $4 for two hours. Instructors available at $4 an hour. Outdoor and indoor rings at same fee: instruction available in Polo and jumping. Dressing-rooms available.

CHESTNUT HILL RIDING SCHOOL, 29 Greenwood Street, Newton Center. (Brighton, Newton, Watertown car from Park Street; five minutes' walk from Newton

Center.) Bridle-paths through Newton Woods. Fees: $3 per hour. Instructors available at $4.50 per hour. Dressing-rooms available.

Cohasset Riding School, King Street. Bridle-paths. Fees: $3 per hour. Instructors available at $4 per lesson. Dressing-rooms available.

Fellsway Riding Club, 202 Marble Street, Stoneham. (Sullivan Square Elevated from North Station, transfer to Stoneham and Fellsway car, get off at Marble Street.) Bridle-path seventy miles through Fellsway. Fees: $1.50 per hour. Instructors available at $3 per lesson.

Fenway Riding Academy, 150 Ward Street, Roxbury. (Huntington car at Park Street, to Longwood Avenue.) Bridle-paths thirty-seven miles through Fenway. Fees: $3 per hour, with or without instructor; $1 for second hour. Dressing-rooms and shower-baths available.

Fulton Riding School, 265 Fulton Street. Bridle-paths through Middlesex Fells Reservation. Fees: $1 per hour. Instructors available free on week-days; on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, instruction fee is $1 per hour. Dressing-rooms available.

Glenwild Riding School, 250 Woburn Street, West Medford. (Sullivan Square Elevated at North Station, transfer to West Medford car; ride to end of line.) Bridle-paths through Middlesex Fells Reservation. Fees: $1.50 per hour; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, $2 per hour. Instructors available at $1.50 per hour. Dressing-rooms available.

Good's Riding School, 41 Franklin Avenue, West Medford. (Sullivan Square Elevated at North Station, transfer at Sullivan Square for Medford Square–

Woburn car to Franklin Avenue.) Bridle-paths sixty miles through Middlesex Fells Reservation. Fees: $2 for first hour, $1 for second hour. Instructors available at $3 per class lesson. Private instruction, $4 per hour. Outdoor and indoor rings. Dressing-rooms available.

Higgins, Fred C., Hillside Street, Milton. Bridle-paths through the Blue Hills Reservation. Fees: $2 for the first hour, $1 for each additional hour.

Lexington Riding School, Bedford Street, Lexington. Bridle-paths extend throughout the near-by woods and cart-paths. Fees: $1 an hour; Saturdays and Sundays, $1.50 an hour.

Longwood Riding Stable, 43 Binney Street, off Longwood Avenue. (At Park Street, take Chestnut Hill or South Huntington Avenue cars, get off at Harvard Medical School.) Bridle-paths through Fenway Park system. Fees: $2 per hour, $3 per hour for class lesson. Private instruction, $4 per hour.

Martin, P. J., 23 Railroad Avenue, Winchester Center. Bridle-paths through Middlesex Fells Reservation. Fees: $1.50 per hour. Instruction available at $1.50 per hour. Dressing-rooms available.

McNeilly's Riding Academy and Garage, 639 Hammond Street, Brookline. (Chestnut Hill car at Park Street, ride to Hammond Street.) Bridle-paths fifteen miles through Chestnut Hill. Fees: $3 for two hours. Instructor available at $3 per hour. Dressing-rooms available.

Melrose Riding School, 219 West Wyoming Avenue, Melrose. (Take Everett Station Elevated at North Station, transfer to Melrose car.) Bridle-paths through Middlesex Fells Reservation. Fees: $1.50 per hour. Instructors available at $3 per hour.

Oak Grove Riding School, 709 Winthrop Street, Stoneham. (Near the entrance to the Middlesex Fells, approach via auto, or Woburn car-line.) Bridle-paths located in the Middlesex Fells. Fees: $1.50 an hour on week-days; $2 an hour Saturdays and Sundays. Instructors available.

Orchard Riding Academy, 33 Orchard Street. Jamaicaway bridle-paths. (Approach via auto or Jamaica Plain car from Park Street.) Fees: $2 an hour.

Powers Riding School, Westfield Street. Dover. Bridle-paths through woods of Dover and Westwood. Fees: $2 for two hours. Instructors available.

Riverside Riding School, 49 Riverside Avenue, Medford. (Sullivan Square Elevated at North Station, transfer at Sullivan Square for West Medford car, get off at Medford Square.) Bridle-path through the Fells. Fees: $1.50 for first hour, $1 for each extra hour. Instructors available free of charge on week-days; Sundays and holidays, fee is $1 per lesson.

Rustic Village Riding School, 609 Main Street, Stoneham. (Sullivan Square Elevated at North Station, transfer at Sullivan Square to Stoneham car, get off at South Street.) Bridle-paths seventy-five miles through Middlesex Fells. Fees: $1 per hour. Instructors available at $2 per hour. Dressing-rooms available.

WINTER SPORTS

Coasting, Skiing, and Tobogganing

Arnold Arboretum.

Blue Hills Reservation, coasting, skiing.

Franklin Park, coasting, skiing, tobogganing.

Stony Brook Reservation, coasting.

Walden Pond State Reservation, coasting, skiing.

Snowshoeing

The walks described on pages 13–60 offer abundant opportunity for trail and cross-country snowshoe trips.

Skating

In Boston:

American Legion Playground
William J. Barry Playground
Billings Field
Blue Hills Reservation
Boston Common
William E. Carter Playground
Charlesbank
Charlestown Playground
Columbus Park
James L. Cronin Playground
Dorchester Park
John A. Doherty Playground
William Eustis Playground
Fallon Field Playground
Fens
Franklin Park
William H. Garvey Playground
Mary E. Hemenway Playground
Jefferson Playground
Mission Hill Playground
John W. Murphy Playground

McConnell Park
John H. L. Noyes Playground
Olmsted Park (Jamaica Pond)
Francis Parkman Playground
Public Garden
Stanley A. Ringer Playground
Rogers Park
William Francis Smith Playground
Smith's Pond
George H. Walker Playground
Walden Pond State Reservation
World War Memorial Park

In Cambridge:
John J. Ahern Field
Cambridge Field
Corporal Raymond Burns Field
Fresh Pond Field
Rindge Field
Russell E. Hoyt Field
Ward Ten Field

The skating-ponds in the public parks and playgrounds are, of course, likely to be crowded at certain times. There are many other places in the neighborhood of Boston where skating may be found when conditions are favorable. For a number of reasons it is impracticable to list these here, and many of them are dangerous for persons unfamiliar with the hazards of thin ice and air-holes. Experienced skaters can easily learn their whereabouts from other skaters or from maps. Some parts of the Charles River are safe for beginners in mid-

SKATING ON JAMAICA POND

winter, but no one should attempt any long-distance skating on the Charles or any other of our rivers unless he is thoroughly acquainted with that kind of skating or is in the company of others who are. To experienced river skaters the Charles and the Concord (including its main branch, the Sudbury) offer fine opportunities for exhilarating sport.

SWIMMING

Places starred offer better than ordinary bathing conditions

Salt-Water Swimming

Columbus Park Beach Bath, Columbus Park, South Boston. Beach bathing during the summer months.

Dewey Beach Bath, Medford Street at Charlestown Heights, Charlestown. Beach bathing.

*King's Beach and Fisherman's Beach, Swampscott. (Boston and Maine Railroad from North Station.) Bathing-beaches; no bath-houses.

*L Street Bath, on Strandway, Dorchester Bay, South Boston. Beach bathing; public bath-houses; private beaches for men and women.

*Lynn-Nahant Beach, Nahant. (Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, to Lynn, transfer to Washington Street car to beach.) Beach bathing; State Bath-House provides suits, showers, soap, etc., for 25 cents.

Marine Park Beach Bath, New Head House, Marine Park, South Boston. Beach bathing.

*Nantasket Beach, Nantasket. (Boats leave Rowe's Wharf regularly during the day and evening.) Beach bathing; State Bath-House provides suits, showers, towels, soap, etc., for 25 cents.

*Quincy Shore Reservation, Wollaston Beach, Quincy. (Boston Elevated to Neponset Bridge, transfer to any car of Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway.) Beach bathing. State Bath-Houses.

*Revere Beach Reservation, Revere. (Trolley-car from Scollay Square, or Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad from Rowe's Wharf.) Beach bathing; State Bath-House provides suits, towels, soap, etc., for 25 cents. *Note:* amusement park open during the summer months.

Winthrop Beaches, Winthrop. (Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad from Rowe's Wharf, Boston, get off at Ocean Spray Station.) Best beaches are Point Shirley, Highlands, the Crest, Winthrop Shore Reservation.

Tenean Beach Bath, Tenean Street, Dorchester. Beach bathing.

World War Memorial Beach Bath, Wood Island Park, East Boston. Beach bathing.

Fresh-Water Swimming

Blue Hills Reservation. Houghton's Pond and Ponkapoag Pond. Public bath-houses.

Cedar Hill, Waltham. Outdoor pool for girls and women, daily during summer, 5 to 6, 25 cents.

Magazine Beach, Cambridge, off Charles River Road. Public bath-houses.

Riverside Recreation Grounds, Weston. (Riverside Station, Boston and Albany Railroad.)

Sandy Beach, Winchester. Mystic Lakes.

Walden Pond State Reservation, Concord. (By automobile.) Public bath-houses.

INDOOR SWIMMING-POOLS

CABOT STREET GYMNASIUM, Roxbury. Five minutes from Dudley Station.

CURTIS HALL GYMNASIUM, Jamaica Plain. Monument Square, near Eliot Street.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Boston, Chelsea, Cambridge, Lynn, Newton, Somerville. For men. Membership in Y.M.C.A. necessary.[1]

BROOKLINE SWIMMING POOL, Tappan Street, Brookline. Free to residents of Brookline, others, 30 cents.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Clarendon Street, Boston. For women, 35 cents, day; 30 cents, night. Physical examination necessary, 60 cents.

BUS EXCURSIONS

The automobile or bus offers one of the best means to see a city or the country. Boston is rich in literature and traditions, and these tours through the countryside and city have been organized by reputable concerns, who have spent a great deal of effort mapping out routes to acquaint the visitor with the most important historical, educational, and scenic qualities of the locality. Full information about these tours may be obtained from the bus companies, which are listed in the Boston Classified Telephone Directory, or from the Information Desk of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

MOTOR TRIPS

There is so much to see and there are so many excellent roads to take and places to visit that this guide can do no more than briefly mention the possibilities of

[1] In some Y.M.C.A.'s special hours are set aside for women.

touring the countryside by automobile and to call the attention of the motorist to some of the most useful guides and maps. The Chamber of Commerce, from May until November, maintains a tourist information booth on Commonwealth Avenue at Charlesgate West. Here it is possible to obtain free of charge detailed local information and directions about Greater Boston, as well as information that will be of assistance in planning trips that have a particular appeal. It is possible to obtain at this booth maps and descriptive material of New England which they have selected from their own publications.

The Women's City Club of Boston, in their automobile guide, 'Where to Stop Along New England Motor Trails,' have compiled information of value to any one wishing to see by automobile the special points of interest in New England. Its descriptions of the New England towns, their automobile approaches, and their historic background, are complete and serve to increase appreciation and enjoyment of these localities. Hotel and inn accommodations are also noted.

Other publications that might be of assistance and interest are: 'Historic Tours in New England' (Standard Oil Company of New York), 'List of Approved Wayside Stations' (Approved Wayside Stations, Inc.), 'Handbook of New England' (Porter Sargent, author), 'All Along the Shore' (Boston and Maine Railroad).

The various automobile clubs are prepared to give information on terms and accommodations.

WATER EXCURSIONS

(*Note: Fares and schedules subject to change*)

Charles River Basin Rides. Boats leave wharves at Berkeley Street and Harvard Bridge on Boston side. Fare 10 cents.

BOSTON TO PLYMOUTH. Boat leaves Rowe's Wharf, 10 A.M. daily, except Monday, returning from Plymouth, 3.30 P.M. Three-hour run; $1.75, round trip. Operates only during the summer months.

BOSTON TO PROVINCETOWN. Steamship Dorothy Bradford leaves north side of Long Wharf, 206 Atlantic Avenue, near Elevated station at foot of State Street, weather permitting, week-days at 9.30 A.M.; Sundays and holidays, 10 A.M.; returning from Provincetown at 3.30 P.M., week-days; Sundays and holidays, 4 P.M.; arrives at Boston at 7.30 on week-days, and 8 P.M. on Sundays and holidays. Round-trip tickets good only on day of issue, $2; one way, $1.75. Children five years of age and under twelve, half-fare. Rates subject to change without notice. Automobiles transported. Complete schedule and description of trip and boat can be obtained from Cape Cod Steamship Company, 206 Atlantic Avenue.

BOSTON TO SALEM WILLOWS. Boat leaves Rowe's Wharf, Wednesday, Thursday, and Sunday, beginning in June, at 10.30 A.M.; leaving Salem Willows for Boston at 8 P.M. Round trip, $1.25; children five years of age and under twelve, 75 cents. Complete schedule may be obtained by communication with Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, Rowe's Wharf.

BOSTON TO WATERTOWN. Boat leaves Berkeley Street Landing, on the Charles River, Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30 P.M., weather permitting, making landing at Harvard Bridge on Boston and Cambridge sides. Fare, 50 cents.

NANTASKET BEACH. Boat leaves Rowe's Wharf, hourly from May 30 to October 14. Fare, each way, week-days, 35 cents; Sundays and holidays, 50 cents. Complete schedule may be obtained by communication with Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company.

CEDAR HILL, WALTHAM

Cedar Hill, Waltham, is owned by the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc., and the Mansion House, Tea Room, and Camps and the privileges of the grounds for picnics, hikes, tobogganing, skiing, skating are open to the public. A charge of 10 cents per individual is made for use of the fireplaces and picnic-grounds. Special rates are made to groups. You will find here many unusual opportunities for outdoor sports or quiet rest. A Maine guide lives on the estate and will give lessons in archery and wood-lore to interested individuals or groups. Skis, toboggans, and snowshoes may be rented.

To reach Cedar Hill by trolley, go to Waverley from Harvard Square. In Waverley a bus may be taken to Beaver Street. To go by train, take the Boston and Maine Railroad and get off at the flag-station Clematis Brook.

VII

OUTDOOR GAMES

By Joseph Lee

If I write about games, it is not because I think games are the whole of recreation. Far from it. The arts and sports are at least equally important, and they last longer. Coasting and skiing are good until your ribs become too brittle — I have broken two of mine while indulging in the former, and am not yet cured of trying it. Skating and dancing are good until you are eighty or thereabouts — I am not just sure of their termination, not yet having reached it. Painting, drama, and other offerings to the Muses last all your life.

But while you are young there is a need of games, especially games of violence, that nothing else can fill. Boston knows it. Didn't the Boston boys assert before General Gage their right to play football on the Common and win their case? And they have been playing there ever since. There is room enough, and a good backstop and diamond in the corner near Park Square, and goals for soccer and football in their season, to say nothing of a solemnly appreciative audience drawn from the leisure classes. (Apply to the Park Department, 33 Beacon Street, for a permit.)

There are many other places for baseball — see the List. The biggest is Franklin Field out on Blue Hill Avenue, across from the farther corner of Franklin Park. There are football and soccer fields with goal-posts on most of the large playgrounds. On some of them, including Franklin Field, there is turf instead of gravel, which makes them more agreeable for falling purposes.

In Franklin Field and the World War Memorial Park there are cricket fields. On practically all the playgrounds you can play field hockey. There are running tracks on some, including Franklin Field.

I don't know how many of those who will read this book know volley ball. It is well worth knowing. In baseball your afternoon may consist, as mine invariably did, in muffing two or three flies and striking out four times, but in volley ball there is something doing for everybody all the time. Also, once learned, you can play it anywhere, at least in any place that could be called a playground and where there is a ball and net. It is being introduced upon the city playgrounds.

Besides the playgrounds, there are the municipal gymnasiums.

In some of the latter there is a chance for handball, that rapid and exciting game in which more joy and exercise can be tucked away in half an hour than in some games in an afternoon. In some there is bowling and in some volley ball. In many there are running tracks.

The above opportunities as enumerated may seem considerable. Of course, however, they are insufficient. The only way to remedy that condition is, first, to use those that we have up to their limit, and then, when you have filled them to the bursting point, to agitate for more. Playgrounds will be provided in Boston to the extent to which the taxpayers will stand for the expense. But how can the City Fathers know what the taxpayers will stand for unless the ones who want things make a noise?

There are good opportunities for games in Boston. By using what there are, you may enlarge not only the playground system but your own power of making use of it, discovering unsuspected tastes and possibilities. You may, of course, turn out to be a champion athlete. But it pays to risk it. With good luck you will escape that danger and become merely a happy and a useful citizen.

A LIST OF OPPORTUNITIES

Compiled by Mark C. Roser

BASEBALL

Boston Fields (see page 148)

American Legion Playground, 1 diamond
William J. Barry Playground, 2 diamonds
Billings Field, 2 diamonds
Boston Common
William E. Carter Playground, 2 diamonds
Ceylon Street Playground, 1 diamond
Charlestown Playground, 4 diamonds
Chestnut Hill Park, 2 diamonds
Columbus Park, 5 diamonds
John J. Connolly Playground, 1 diamond
James L. Cronin Playground, 1 diamond
Dorchester Park, 1 diamond
Frederick D. Emmons Playground, 1 diamond
William Eustis Playground, 2 diamonds
Fallon Field Playground, 1 diamond
Fens, 2 diamonds
Franklin Field, 13 diamonds
William H. Garvey Playground, 1 diamond
Christopher Gibson Playground, 1 diamond
James F. Healy Playground, 3 diamonds
Mary E. Hemenway Playground, 1 diamond
John F. Holland Playground, 1 diamond
Hyde Park Playground, 1 diamond

Jefferson Playground, 1 diamond
Christopher J. Lee Playground, 2 diamonds
Mattapan Playground, 1 diamond
Mission Hill Playground, 1 diamond
John W. Murphy Playground, 1 diamond
McConnell Park, 3 diamonds
John H. L. Noyes Playground, 2 diamonds
Olmsted Park, 1 diamond
Francis Parkman Playground, 1 diamond
Portsmouth Street Playground, 2 diamonds
Stanley A. Ringer Playground, 1 diamond
Rogers Park, 1 diamond
Ronan Park, 1 diamond
Lester J. Rotch Playground, 1 diamond
William Francis Smith Playground, 3 diamonds
Smith's Pond, 2 diamonds
George H. Walker Playground, 2 diamonds
John Winthrop Playground, 1 diamond
World War Memorial Park, 4 diamonds

Cambridge Fields (see page 154)
John J. Ahern Field
Cambridge Field
Corporal Raymond Burns Field
Fresh Pond Field
Rindge Field
Russell E. Hoyt Field
Ward Ten Field

BASKET-BALL

Boston Fields (see page 148)
- Charlesbank
- Columbus Park
- John J. Connolly Playground
- Christopher J. Lee Playground
- William Francis Smith Playground
- J. M. and J. J. Sullivan Playground
- World War Memorial Park

Cambridge Fields (see page 154)
- John J. Ahern Field
- Cambridge Field
- Corporal Raymond Burns Field
- Fresh Pond Field
- Rindge Field
- Russell E. Hoyt Field
- Ward Ten Field

BOWLING-ON-THE-GREEN

Franklin Field (see page 150)

CRICKET

Boston Fields (see pages 150 and 158)
- Franklin Field
- World War Memorial Park

FOOTBALL (Rugby and Soccer)

Boston Fields (see page 148)
- William J. Barry Playground, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer

Billings Field, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer
William E. Carter Playground, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer
Ceylon Street Playground, 1 Rugby
Charlestown Playground, 1 Rugby, 3 Soccer
Chestnut Hill Park, 1 Rugby
Columbus Park, 2 Rugby, 2 Soccer
John J. Connolly Playground, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer
James J. Cronin Playground, 1 Rugby
Dorchester Park, 1 Rugby
William Eustis Playground, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer
Fallon Field Playground, 1 Rugby
Fens, 1 Rugby
Franklin Field, 2 Rugby, 2 Soccer
William H. Garvey Playground, 1 Rugby
Christopher Gibson Playground, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer
James F. Healy Playground, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer
Mary E. Hemenway Playground, 1 Rugby
Hyde Park Playground, 1 Rugby
Jefferson Playground, 1 Rugby
Christopher J. Lee Playground, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer
Mattapan Playground, 1 Rugby
Mission Hill Playground, 1 Rugby
John W. Murphy, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer
McConnell Park, 1 Rugby
John H. L. Noyes Playground, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer
Olmsted Park, 1 Rugby
Francis Parkman Playground, 1 Rugby
Portsmouth Street Playground, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer
Stanley A. Ringer Playground, 1 Soccer

Rogers Park, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer

Ronan Park, 1 Rugby

Lester J. Rotch Playground, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer

William Francis Smith Playground, 1 Rugby, 2 Soccer

Smith's Pond, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer

George H. Walker Playground, 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer

John Winthrop Playground, 1 Soccer

World War Memorial Park, 2 Rugby, 2 Soccer

Cambridge Fields (see page 154)

John J. Ahern Field

Cambridge Field

Fresh Pond Field

Rindge Field

Russell E. Hoyt Field

Ward Ten Field

GOLF COURSES

(*Note:* Fees and regulations subject to change. These courses are understood to be open to the public without restrictions unless noted.)

Boston and Vicinity

Arlmont Country Club, Arlington Heights. (Seven miles from Boston, reached by automobile and trolley.) 9 holes, 3058 yards, par 35. Fees: week-days, $1; Sundays and holidays, $2. Caddies available.

Bellevue Golf Club, Melrose. (Eight miles from Boston.) 9 holes. Green fees: week-days, $2; Saturdays and Sundays, $3.

GOLF AT FRANKLIN PARK

Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton. (Reached by Boston and Albany Railroad to West Newton, or trolley-cars or automobile.) 27 holes. Length, 18 holes, 6493 yards, par 74; length, 9 holes, 3247 yards, par 37. Fees: $3 per day; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, $5 per day and with special restrictions. Prerequisite: introduction.

Brookline Country Club, Brookline. (Five miles from Boston, reached by trolley-cars or automobile.) 18 holes, 6335 yards, par 71. Fees: $3 per day. Prerequisite: introduction.

Franklin Park Golf Course, Franklin Park, Boston. (Reached by trolley-car or automobile.) 18 holes, 5935 yards, par 69. Fees: season membership, $10; per day, $1. Locker charge, $3 per season. Caddies available.

Oakley Country Club, Watertown. (Six miles from Boston, reached by trolley-car and automobile.) 18 holes, 6028 yards, par 71. Fees: week-days, $3; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, $5. Prerequisite: card from member.

Weld Golf Club, West Roxbury and Brookline. (Off Church Street, West Roxbury, and South Street, Brookline, six and a half miles from Boston.) 9 holes. Green fees: week-days, $1; Saturdays and Sundays, $2.50.

Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale. (Ten miles from Boston, reached by railroad or trolley-cars or automobile.) 18 holes, 6300 yards, par 72. Fees: $3 per day. Caddies available. Prerequisite: introduction by member of club.

Beverly

Wenham Golf Club, Inc., Beverly. (Three miles from Beverly, reached by trolley-car or automo-

bile.) 18 holes, 4967 yards, par 70. Fees: rates upon application.

BROCKTON

BROCKTON COUNTRY CLUB, Campello. (Two miles from Brockton, reached by trolley-car or automobile.) 9 holes, 2947 yards, par 36. Fees: week-days, $2; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, $3.

CANTON

THE HOOSIC-WHISICK CLUB, Ponkapoag. (Twelve miles from Boston, reached by automobile.) 9 holes, 2771 yards, par 37. Fees: week-days, $1; Sundays and holidays, $2. Prerequisite: invitation.

CLINTON

RUNAWAY BROOK GOLF CLUB, INC., Bolton. (Three miles from Clinton, reached by automobile.) 9 holes, 2305 yards, par 34. Fees: week-days, $1; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, $1.50.

DUDLEY

WEBSTER AND DUDLEY, Dudley. (Three miles from Webster, nineteen miles from Worcester, reached by railroad or automobile.) 9 holes, 3265 yards, par 37. Fees: week-days, $1; Sundays and holidays, $2.

HAVERHILL

KENOZA COUNTRY CLUB, Haverhill. (Two miles from Haverhill.) 9 holes, 3266 yards, par 36. Fees: week-days, $1; Sundays and holidays, $2. Caddies available.

HINGHAM

SOUTH SHORE COUNTRY CLUB, Hingham. (Seventeen miles from Boston, reached by railroad or automo-

bile.) 18 holes, 6300 yards, par 72. Fees: week-days, $2; Sundays and holidays, $5. Prerequisite: introduction by club member.

LEOMINSTER

MONOOSNOCK COUNTRY CLUB, INC., Leominster. 9 holes, 2500 yards, par 34. Fees: $1 per day.

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON GOLF CLUB, Lexington. (Eleven miles from Boston, reached by railroad, trolley-car, and automobile.) 9 holes, 2810 yards, par 37. Fees: week-days, $1; Sundays and holidays, $2.

PAUL REVERE GOLF COURSE, Lexington. (Twelve miles from Boston.) 9 holes. Fees: week-days, $1; Saturdays and Sundays, $2. Caddies available.

LYNNFIELD

COLONIAL GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, INC., Lynnfield. (Twelve miles from Boston, reached by automobile.) 9 holes, 3105 yards, par 35. Fees: week-days, $1; Sundays and holidays, $2.

MARSHFIELD

MARSHFIELD COUNTRY CLUB, Marshfield. (Thirty miles from Boston, reached by railroad or automobile.) 9 holes, 3144 yards, par 36. Fees: week-days, $2; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, $3. Prerequisite: recommendation of club member.

MAYNARD

MAYNARD COUNTRY CLUB, Maynard. 9 holes, 2865 yards, par 34. Fees: week-days, $1; Sundays and holidays, $3.

MONTEREY

LAKE GARFIELD COUNTRY CLUB, Monterey. 9 holes, 3024 yards, par 35. Fees: week-days, $1.50; Sundays and holidays, $2.

NEWBURYPORT

AULD NEWBURYPORT GOLF CLUB, Newburyport. (Four miles from Newburyport.) 9 holes, 3185 yards, par 37. Fees: week-days, $2; Sundays and holidays, $3. Caddies available.

NORTH ANDOVER

NORTH ANDOVER COUNTRY CLUB, North Andover. (Twenty-three miles from Boston, reached by railroad or automobile.) 9 holes, 2501 yards, par 33. Fees: week-days, $2; Sundays and holidays, $3. Prerequisite: introduction by club member.

SAGAMORE

BEN LOMOND COUNTRY CLUB, Sagamore. (One half-mile from Sagamore.) 9 holes, 2548 yards, par 34. Fees: week-days, $1; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, $2.

SCITUATE

SCITUATE COUNTRY CLUB, Scituate. (Reached by railroad or automobile.) 9 holes, 3000 yards, par 36. Fees: week-days, $2; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, $3.

SWAMPSCOTT

TEDESCO COUNTRY CLUB, Swampscott. (Eighteen miles from Boston, reached by Boston and Maine Railroad and club bus, or automobile.) 18 holes, 6148 yards, par 73. Fees: week-days, $2; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, $3.

TAUNTON

SEGREGANSETT COUNTRY CLUB, Taunton. 9 holes, 3005 yards, par 35. Fees: week-days, $1; Sundays and holidays, $2. Prerequisite: card from other club.

WALPOLE

WALPOLE COUNTRY CLUB, Walpole. (A quarter of a mile from Walpole.) 9 holes, 3160 yards, par 68. Fees: rates upon application.

WALTHAM

WALTHAM COUNTRY CLUB, INC., Waltham. (One mile from Waltham, reached by trolley-car or automobile.) 9 holes, 3231 yards, par 36. Fees: week-days, $1.50, or, if accompanied by club member, $1; Sundays and holidays, $2, accompanied by club member. *Note:* on Sundays and holidays, course open only to those accompanied by club member.

WAYLAND

SANDY BURR COUNTRY CLUB, Wayland. (Fifteen miles from Boston, reached by railroad or trolley-cars or automobile.) 18 holes, 6373 yards, par 72. Fees: week-days, $2; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, $3. Prerequisite: invitation by club member.

WAYLAND GOLF CLUB, Wayland. (Fourteen miles from Boston, reached by railroad or trolley-cars or automobile.) 9 holes, 2782 yards, par 37. Fees: week-days, $1; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, $2.

WESTON

WESTON GOLF CLUB, INC., Weston. (Thirteen miles from Boston, reached by Boston and Maine Rail-

road or automobile.) 18 holes, 6100 yards, par 78. Fees: week-days, $3; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, $5. Prerequisite: membership of other golf club.

Drabbington Lodge Golf Club, Kendal Green. (Twelve miles from Boston, reached by Boston and Maine Railroad, trolley-car, bus, or automobile.) 9 holes, 2856 yards, par 34. Fees: week-days, $1; Sundays and holidays, $2.

Pine Brook Valley Country Club, Weston. (Twelve miles from Boston, reached by Boston and Maine Railroad or automobile.) 18 holes, 6122 yards, par 70. Fees: week-days, $2; Sundays and holidays, $3.

Westwood

Norfolk Golf Club, Islington, Westwood. (Twelve miles from Boston.) 9 holes. Green fees: week-days, $1.50. Caddies available. The course is one and a half miles from Dedham Square.

Woburn

Woburn Country Club, Woburn. (One mile from Woburn, reached by automobile.) 9 holes, 3780 yards, par 36. Fees: week-days, $1; Sundays and holidays, $1.50.

Worcester

Green Hill Golf Club, Worcester. (One and a half miles from Worcester, reached by trolley-car or automobile.) 9 holes, 2779 yards, par 35. Fees: $1 per day.

Magomiscocok Golf Club, Worcester. (Thirty miles from Boston, reached by automobile.)

9 holes, 2600 yards, par 34. Fees: rates upon application.

MUNICIPAL GOLF LINKS, Worcester. (Three miles from Worcester, reached by trolley-car or automobile.) 9 holes, 5539 yards, par 35. Fees: $1 per day.

TATNUCK COUNTRY CLUB, Worcester. (Four miles from Worcester, reached by trolley-car or automobile.) 9 holes, 3104 yards, par 36. Fees: $1.50 per day.

WORCESTER COUNTRY CLUB, Worcester. (Reached by railroad or automobile.) 18 holes, 6430 yards, par 70. Fees: week-days, $2; Sundays and holidays, $3. Prerequisite: card from club member.

YARMOUTHPORT

CUMMAQUID GOLF CLUB, Yarmouthport. (Reached by railroad or automobile.) 9 holes, 3268 yards, par 36. Fees: $2 per day. Caddies available.

HANDBALL

(See pages 125, 149, 153, 156)

CHARLESBANK

CHARLESTOWN PLAYGROUND

J. M. AND J. J. SULLIVAN PLAYGROUND

L STREET BEACH BATHS

Also public and private gymnasiums

QUOIT RINKS

CHARLESTOWN PLAYGROUND (see page 149)

RUNNING-TRACKS

(See pages 149, 150, 156, 158)

CHARLESBANK

CHARLESTOWN PLAYGROUND

Franklin Field
World War Memorial Park

TENNIS

(*Fees subject to change*)

The Durant

Women's Health Promotion and Recreation Centre, 336 Huntington Avenue. Four inside courts, one outside court; practice board for service and stroke practice; advance reservations necessary. Instruction available Saturday afternoons, 1.30 to 4.30, and evenings, at 5.30 and 7.30. Fees: use of courts, 15 cents per hour per individual; instruction fees, beginners, $3 for ten lessons, advanced, $2 for five lessons. Racquets available for hire.

Note: women and girls studying or employed in the neighborhood are invited to bring their lunches to the Durant Grounds, and enjoy a half-hour of tennis at noon; half-hour rates, 10 cents.

Franklin Field Tennis Courts. Twenty-one courts; reservations made on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays from 2 to 4 and from 5 to 6 P.M. by calling the field house, Geneva 9167. Free of charge. Players must supply their own nets.

Harvard University Tennis Courts

New Playing Field, near Harvard Business School. (Subway to Harvard Square; follow Boylston Street across the Charles River; opposite the Stadium turn left.) Twenty courts. Fees: 20 cents per hour per person.

Jarvis Street Tennis Courts. (Five minutes' walk from Harvard Square, *via* Massachusetts Avenue.) Thirty-two courts. Fees: 20 cents per hour per person.

Soldiers' Field. (From Harvard Square follow Boylston Street across the Charles River; turn right at Stadium.) Thirty-four courts. Fees: 20 cents per hour per person.

Divinity School Courts. (From Harvard Square follow Peabody Street to Kirkland and up Kirkland to Divinity Avenue on the left.) Eight courts. Fees: 20 cents per hour per person.

Note: these courts are open to the public, the faculty and students of the University receiving preference.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Tennis Courts. (Subway to Kendall Square, Cambridge.) Twelve courts, open to the public from June 15 to last week in September. Reservations made by telephone or at office in basement of Walker Building. Fees: 15 cents an hour for each person.

Young Men's Christian Association, Huntington Avenue, Boston. Reservations may be made by telephone. Courts open to women by arrangement.

Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street, Boston. Information upon application.

Playgrounds Especially Equipped for Tennis

Boston (see page 148)

Billings Field, 4 courts

Columbus Park, 2 courts

James L. Cronin Playground, 1 court

John A. Doherty Playground, 2 courts

Fallon Field Playground, 2 courts

Franklin Park, 21 courts

Christopher J. Lee Playground, 2 courts
Marine Park and Castle Island, 4 courts
Olmsted Park, 2 courts
Stanley A. Ringer Playground, 3 courts
Ripley Playground, 3 courts
Rogers Park, 2 courts
Ronan Park, 2 courts
Savin Hill Park, 7 courts
George H. Walker Playground, 4 courts
World War Memorial Park, 6 courts

Cambridge (see page 154)
Fresh Pond Field
Russell E. Hoyt Field
Rindge Field

VOLLEY BALL

(See public and private gymnasiums)

Outdoor Volley Ball Courts. Huntington Avenue Y.M.C.A., 316 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Open during the summer months.

PLAYGROUNDS

American Legion Playground, East Eagle, Condor, and Glendon Streets. 3.5 acres. 1 baseball diamond; skating.

William J. Barry Playground, Medford and Chelsea Streets and Mystic River, Charlestown. 5.2 acres. 2 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; skating; concrete bleachers; children's corner.

Bennet Playground, Charles Street Place, Charlestown. .11 acres.

Billings Field, La Grange and Bellevue Streets, near Centre Street, West Roxbury. 10.8 acres. 2 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; 4 tennis courts; skating; concrete bleachers; field house; shower-baths.

Rev. Fr. Buckley Playground, West Third and Bolton Streets, South Boston. .07 acres. Shelter.

William E. Carter Playground, Columbus Avenue and Camden Street, Roxbury. 5 acres. 2 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; 3 tennis courts; skating; concrete bleachers; field house; shower-baths; boys' athletic field; children's corner.

Carroll Pond Playground, Carroll Street, West Roxbury. .47 acres.

Ceylon Street Playground, Ceylon and Intervale Streets, Dorchester. 4.03 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron.

Charlestown Playground, Main and Alford Streets, Charlestown. 17 acres. 4 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby, 3 Soccer gridirons; 2 handball courts; skating; quoit rinks; running-tracks.

Cherry Street Playground, Shawmut Avenue and Cherry Streets, Boston. .55 acres. Shelter; drinking fountain; children's corner.

Columbus Park, Part of Strandway and head of Dorchester Bay, South Boston. 5 baseball diamonds; 2 Rugby, 2 Soccer gridirons; 2 tennis courts; basketball; skating; field house; shower-baths; bath-house; beach bathing during summer; children's corner.

John J. Connolly Playground, Ritchie, Highland, and Marcella Streets, Roxbury. 5.1 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; 1 tennis court;

basket-ball; concrete bleachers; field house; shower-baths; children's corner.

James L. Cronin Playground, Bent Street, near Talbot Avenue, Dorchester. 2.2 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron; 1 tennis court; skating; children's corner.

John A. Doherty Playground, Park Street and Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester. 1.4 acres. 2 tennis courts; skating; children's corner.

Frederick D. Emmons Playground, Rutherford Avenue, Washington and Union Streets, Charlestown. 1.07 acres. 1 baseball diamond; shelter; locker building; shower-baths; children's corner.

William Eustis Playground, Norfolk Avenue and Proctor Street, Roxbury. 7.6 acres. 2 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; 1 tennis court; skating; concrete bleachers; field house; shower-baths.

Fallon Field Playground, South, Robert, and South Walter Streets, Roslindale. 3.8 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron; 2 tennis courts; skating; shelter seats; children's corner.

Franklin Field, Talbot and Blue Hill Avenues, Dorchester. 77 acres. 13 baseball diamonds; 2 Rugby, 2 Soccer gridirons; 21 tennis courts; cricket; bowling-on-the-green; curling; skating; running-track; 60-acre playground; field house; children's corner.

William H. Garvey Playground, Neponset Avenue, Dorchester. 16.6 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron; 1 tennis court; skating; concrete bleachers; field house; shower-baths; children's corner.

Christopher Gibson Playground, Dorchester Avenue, Bourneside and Park Streets, Dorchester. 4.34

acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; concrete bleachers; shower-baths.

Paul Gore Street Playground, Paul Gore Street, between Centre Street and Chestnut Avenue, Jamaica Plain. .74 acres.

James F. Healy Playground, Washington and Florence Streets, Roslindale. 9.6 acres. 3 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; locker building; shower-baths; children's corner.

Mary E. Hemenway Playground, Adams and Gustins Streets, Dorchester. 4 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron; skating.

John F. Holland Playground, Mozart, Bolster, and Wyman Streets, Jamaica Plain. 1.07 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 tennis court; locker building; shelters; seats.

Hyde Park Playground, East Eagle, Condor, and Glendon Streets, Hyde Park. 3 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron.

Jamaica Plain Playground, Brookside Avenue and Cornwall Street, Jamaica Plain. 1.32 acres. Field house.

Jefferson Playground, Heath, Floyd, and Cranford Streets, Roxbury. 7.5 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron; skating.

Christopher J. Lee Playground, First and M Streets, South Boston. 5 acres. 2 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; basket-ball; 2 tennis courts; concrete bleachers; field house; shower-baths; children's corner.

Malloch's Wharf, Freeport Street, Dorchester. 3.6 acres. Boat-landing.

MATTAPAN PLAYGROUND, Almont Street, Mattapan. 17 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron.

MISSION HILL PLAYGROUND, Tremont and Smith Streets, Roxbury. 4.24 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron; skating; 1 tennis court; locker building; shower-baths; children's corner.

JOHN W. MURPHY PLAYGROUND, Carolina Avenue, Jamaica Plain. 4.17 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; skating; concrete bleachers; field house; shower-baths.

MCCONNELL PARK, Springdale and Denny Streets, Savin Hill, Dorchester. 32.7 acres. 3 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby gridiron; skating; beach bathing; shelter; children's corner.

ARTHUR E. MCLEAN PARK, Saratoga and Bennington Streets, East Boston. .43 acres. Shelter; children's corner.

NORTH END DISTRICT PLAYGROUND, Webster Avenue. .03 acres.

JOHN H. L. NOYES PLAYGROUND, Saratoga and Boardman Streets, Orient Heights. 8 acres. 2 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; skating; field house; shower-baths; children's corner.

PARIS STREET PLAYGROUND, Paris Street, East Boston. 1.27 acres. Children's playground.

FRANCIS PARKMAN PLAYGROUND, Wachusett Street, Forest Hills. 2.06 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron; skating; shelter.

PORTSMOUTH STREET PLAYGROUND, Portsmouth Street, Brighton. 4.29 acres. 2 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; 2 tennis courts; field house; shower-baths; children's corner.

Prince Street Playground, Prince and North Bennett Streets. .40 acres. Children's playground.

Stanley A. Ringer Playground, Allston Street and Griggs Place, Brighton. 12 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Soccer gridiron; 3 tennis courts; coasting; skating; locker building; shower-baths.

Ripley Playground, Prescott Street, near Harvard Street, Dorchester. .86 acres. 3 tennis courts; children's corner.

Rogers Park, Lake and Foster Streets, Brighton. 6.90 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; 2 tennis courts; skating; field house; shower-baths; children's corner.

Ronan Park, Meeting House Hill, Dorchester. 11.65 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron; 2 tennis courts; locker building; shower-baths; children's corner.

Lester J. Rotch Playground, Albany and Randolph Streets. 2.80 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; field house; shower-baths; children's corner.

William Francis Smith Playground, Western Avenue, near North Harvard Street, Allston. 14 acres. 3 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby, 2 Soccer gridirons; basket-ball; skating; 1 tennis court; locker building; shower-baths; children's corner.

Smith's Pond, Stony Brook Reservation, Hyde Park. 14.5 acres. 2 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; skating; field house; shower-baths.

J. M. and J. J. Sullivan Playground, Fellows and Hunneman Streets, Roxbury. .85 acres. 2 handball courts; basket-ball; children's corner.

Matthew J. Sweeney Playground, West Fifth Street, between D and E Streets, South Boston. .41 acres. Shelter; children's corner.

Tenean Beach Playground, Tenean Street, opposite Conley Street, Dorchester. 8.7 acres. Bathhouse and beach bathing.

Tyler Street Playground, Tyler Street. .26 acres. Shelter; children's corner.

George H. Walker Playground, Norfolk Street, Mattapan. 6 acres. 2 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby, 1 Soccer gridiron; 4 tennis courts; skating; locker building; shower-baths; children's corner.

West Third Street Playground, West Third Street, corner of B Street, South Boston. Shelter; children's playground.

John Winthrop Playground, Dacia and Danube Streets. 1.57 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Soccer gridiron; locker building; children's corner.

CAMBRIDGE PLAYGROUNDS

(As to restrictions, fees, etc., information may be obtained from Room 11, City Hall, Cambridge Board of Park Commissioners.)

John J. Ahern Field. (Viaduct car at Scollay Square, get off at Sixth Street.) Football grounds; apparatus; basket-ball; skating; recreational center during winter.

Cambridge Field. (Viaduct car at Scollay Square; get off at Willow Street.) Football grounds; Soccer; apparatus; lockers; shelters; basket-ball; skating.

Corporal Raymond Burns Field. (Subway to Central Square; Western Avenue car to Parkway.)

Apparatus; lockers; shelters; basket-ball; skating; winter recreation center.

Fresh Pond Field. (Subway to Harvard Square, Huron Avenue car to Park Avenue.) Tennis; football grounds; apparatus; basket-ball; skating; winter recreation center.

Rindge Field. (Subway to Harvard Square, Arlington car to Rindge Avenue.) Tennis; football grounds; apparatus; lockers; shelter; basket-ball; skating; winter recreation center.

Russell E. Hoyt Field. (Subway to Central Square, bus down River Street to Fairmont Street.) Tennis; football; apparatus; lockers; shelters; basket-ball; skating; winter recreation center.

Ward Ten Field. (Subway to Harvard Square, Arlington car to Walden Street, walk through to Raymond Street.) Football; apparatus; basket-ball; skating.

PARKS

City and Metropolitan

Arnold Arboretum, South, Centre, and Walter Streets. (Elevated to Forest Hills Station or Jamaica Plain car at Park Street Subway.) 223 acres. Roads; walks; sanitary building. Automobiles not admitted.

Beaver Brook Reservation. Belmont and Waltham. (Waverley car from Harvard Square.) 58 acres. Famous Waverley Oaks.

Blue Hills Reservation. (Elevated to Egleston Square, car to Mattapan Square, bus to Reservation.) 5000 acres. Camping; hiking; swimming; fishing; State Bath House providing suits, lockers, towels; boats and canoes also available at Lake

Hoosic-Whisick (or Houghton's Pond); coasting, skiing, and skating in winter.

Boston Common. 48.4 acres. Ornamental fountain; drinking fountain; seats; ball-grounds; coasting and skating during winter.

Cambridge Common. (Cambridge Subway to Harvard Square.) Baseball; football; hockey rink; skating.

Charlesbank, Charles Street from Cambridge to Leverett Streets. 10 acres. Outdoor gymnasium; basket-ball; skating; hand-ball; running-track; floating baths; $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres playground area; women's indoor gymnasium; boating; children's playground.

Charles River Reservation, Boston, Cambridge, Watertown, Newton, Waltham, Weston, and Wellesley. Camping with permit from Police Department of Newton. Many miles of beautiful walks along the Charles River.

Chestnut Hill Park, Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton. (Beacon Street car from Park Street Subway.) 160 acres. 4 acres playground area; 2 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby gridiron.

Dorchester Park, Dorchester Avenue and Richmond Street. 30.4 acres. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron; skating; children's corner.

Fens, Beacon Street to Brookline Avenue. 117 acres. 5 acres playground; 2 baseball diamonds; 1 Rugby gridiron; skating; bleachers; children's corner.

Franklin Park, Seaver Street to Morton Street and Blue Hill Avenue to Forest Hills Street. 527 acres. 36 acres playground area; 13 baseball diamonds;

2 Rugby, 2 Soccer gridirons; 21 tennis courts; golf; tobogganing; shower-baths; Zoölogical Garden.

Hemlock Gorge Reservation, Newton, Needham, and Wellesley. (Boston and Worcester car from Park Square to Newton Upper Falls.) 23.06 acres. Walks; picnic grounds; Echo Bridge.

Marine Park, Farragut Road, City Point, South Boston. 52.50 acres. 4 tennis courts; beach bathing; boating; aquarium; recreation pier; Fort Independence on Castle Island.

Middlesex Fells Reservation, Malden, Melrose, Stoneham, Medford, and Winchester. (Spot Pond car from Sullivan Square.) 1845.77 acres. Playground; walks; picnic grounds; Zoölogical Garden; camping with permit.

Lynn Woods, Lynn, Mass. (Boston and Maine Railroad or Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad.) 2000 acres. Forest.

Neponset River Reservation, Dorchester, Milton, Hyde Park, Dedham, Westwood, and Canton. 922.59 acres.

Olmsted Park, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, and Brookline. 180 acres. Includes Jamaica Pond. 1 baseball diamond; 1 Rugby gridiron; 2 tennis courts; boating; fishing; skating; 3 acres playground.

Orchard Park, Chadwick, Orchard Park, and Yeoman Streets. (Fields Corner car from Massachusetts Station.) 2564 square feet. Shelter; children's wading pool.

Public Garden, Charles, Boylston, Arlington, and Beacon Streets. 24 acres. Outdoor floral displays; boating during summer; skating during winter. Swanboat rides.

Riverside Recreation Grounds. (Boston and Albany Railroad from South Station to Riverside.) Boating; swimming; canoeing.

Savin Hill Park, Grampian Way, Dorchester. 8 acres. 7 tennis courts; playground.

Stony Brook Reservation, West Roxbury and Hyde Park. (Dedham Line car from Forest Hills Elevated Station.) 463.72 acres. Walks; coasting and skating in winter.

Walden Pond State Reservation, Concord, Massachusetts. 64 acres of water. 80 acres of wild, hilly land. Hiking; skiing; coasting; boating; fishing; swimming; bath-house; diving-boards; slides and towers.

Note: site of Thoreau's hut and scene of much of his writing.

World War Memorial Park, Neptune Road from Bennington Street, East Boston. 55 acres. 10 acres playground; 4 baseball diamonds; 2 Rugby, 2 Soccer gridirons; cricket; 6 tennis courts; skating; outdoor gymnasiums; running-track; shower-baths; beach bathing.

GYMNASIUMS OF THE BOSTON PARK DEPARTMENT

Open October 1st to May 1st, 2 to 10 P.M.

Cabot Street Gymnasium, Cabot Street, Roxbury. Handball and squash courts; gymnasium apparatus.

Charlestown Gymnasium, Bunker Hill and Lexington Street. Gymnasium apparatus; running-track.

Columbia Road Gymnasium, Columbia Road and Bird Street, Dorchester. Handball and squash courts; running-track; gymnasium apparatus.

CURTIS HALL GYMNASIUM, South Street, Jamaica Plain. Running-track; gymnasium apparatus.

HYDE PARK GYMNASIUM, River Street, Hyde Park. Handball and squash courts; running-track; gymnasium apparatus.

NORTH BENNET STREET GYMNASIUM, North Bennet Street. Gymnasium apparatus.

PARIS STREET GYMNASIUM, East Boston. Handball and squash courts; basket-ball; running-track; gymnasium apparatus.

ROSLINDALE GYMNASIUM, Ashland and Washington Streets, Roslindale. Running-track; gymnasium apparatus.

TYLER STREET GYMNASIUM. Gymnasium apparatus.

VINE STREET GYMNASIUM, Vine Street, Roxbury. Running-track; gymnasium apparatus.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN J. WILLIAMS GYMNASIUM, Shawmut and Brookline Streets. Running-track; gymnasium apparatus.

PRIVATE GYMNASIUMS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION [1]

316 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., Charlestown

820 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge

207 Shurtleff Street, Chelsea

32 Webster Street, Everett

Lynn Y.M.C.A.

[1] Membership necessary for participation. Privileges include gymnasium, pools, athletic outdoor clubs, dormitories, and camps.

497 Main Street, Melrose
276 Church Street, Newton
61 Washington Street, Quincy
101 Highland Avenue, Somerville
553 Main Street, Woburn
Malden Y.M.C.A.

Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street. For men only. Gymnasium, shower-baths, steam baths, squash and handball courts, reading-rooms, pool, billiards, music class.

Boston Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street and 97 Huntington Avenue. For women only. Gymnasium, clubs, recreation facilities.

Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association, Seaver and Humboldt Streets, Roxbury. Gymnasium, recreation facilities, and classes for men and women.

Settlement Houses, equipped with Gymnasiums

Denison House, 93 Tyler Street
East End Union, 105 Spring Street, Cambridge
Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street
Ellis Memorial House, 66 Berkeley Street
Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House, 27 Montebello Road, Jamaica Plain
Lincoln House, 90 Emerald Street
Norfolk House Centre, 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury
North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street
Roxbury Neighborhood House, 858 Albany Street, Roxbury

GYMNASIUM ACTIVITIES

Boston School Centers

The program of the Boston School Centers includes art craft, basket-ball, basketry, boys' clubs, Boy Scouts, bridge and whist, character analysis, china and oil painting, choral clubs, civic clubs, clog-dancing instruction, cooking, dancing, dramatics, dressmaking, embroidery, forum and debate, Girl Scouts, golf instruction, games, home nursing and first aid, lampshade-making, musical clubs, orchestras. The age requirement is sixteen years.

Brighton High School, Cambridge and Warren Streets, Brighton

Charlestown High School, Monument Square, Charlestown

Dorchester High School, Codman Square, Dorchester

English High School, Montgomery Street

High School of Practical Arts, Greenville and Winthrop Streets, Roxbury

Hyde Park High School, Central and Metropolitan Avenues, Hyde Park

Joseph H. Barnes School, Marion Street, East Boston

Michelangelo School, Charter Street

Sarah Greenwood School, Harvard and Glenway Streets, Dorchester

South Boston High School, Thomas Park and G Street

Teachers College of the City of Boston, Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue

Washington Irving School, Poplar and Florence Streets, Roslindale

William Blackstone School, Blossom Street

INDOOR GAMES

Bowling, Pool, and Billiards

Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association, 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury. 5 bowling alleys, 2 pool tables, 2 billiard tables.

Brighton Catholic Institute, 335 Market Street, Brighton. 4 bowling alleys, 4 pool tables.

Greenwood Church Community House, 380 Washington Street. 4 bowling alleys.

Wells Memorial Institute, 985 Washington Street.

Young Men's Christian Association, in all communities.

Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street.

Young Women's Christian Association, in various communities.

VIII

FOLK DANCING

By Richard K. Conant

If you care to read a little about the history of dancing, you will find it so closely connected with the history of people from the earliest times that it is as interesting as the development of any other art. Dancing was originally a form of worship; it evolved from that into a recreation, first for picked teams and then for the whole community.

The practice of folk dancing gives one the essentials of dancing — rhythm, music, coördination, and fun — as they have developed through the ages. To get these essentials, folk dancing must not be taken up as a fad in attempting in a superficial way to represent the dances or to display the costumes of various nations, but the dances must be studied and practiced long and carefully enough to get at their fundamentals. Systematic instruction is now available in Boston in connection with the English folk dancing, which has been the subject of enough research and practice to make its principles well understood and which has enough content, recreationally and educationally, to make it worth while to take up seriously. More study has been

made of the English dances than of the dances of any other nation. They are of our own tradition and are available in our own language.

The earliest English folk dances were the Sword and the Morris dances, danced by teams of specially selected men at religious sacrifices long before the Christian era. The regeneration of the earth in the spring was symbolized in some of the Morris dances, and appears now in the Country dances at the May festivals. There may still be seen in Filey, a fishing-town on the east coast of England, a team of fishermen just in from their boats, drawing on white trousers over their fishing-clothes to dance one of the oldest dances, the Flamborough Sword dance. In many other places in England remnants of these dances still exist, but they would undoubtedly have soon become extinct if Cecil Sharp had not devoted his life to the preservation of many hundreds of them.

In the old religious dances the submergence of the individual personality was a very important feature. It was essential for the complete co-ordination of team play and it was part of the religious idea that the dance was of more importance than any individual person who took part in it.

The Sword and Morris dances were always danced by picked teams of men. From these dances developed the Country dancing, or social dancing for men and women together. Although

evolved out of the folk-dance material probably by musicians and masque-writers of the Tudor and Stuart periods, it was not in any sense peasant dancing. It spread rapidly over the whole country, being danced at court as well as in the country towns and villages. It became very popular in Europe, and we read of its being practiced at The Hague, in Dresden, in Vienna, and in Paris.

All three forms of the English folk dances have grown as the expression of the community rather than the invention of any one individual. A thing which is so closely bound up with the lives of people for many generations is not a fad; it is a fundamental and an art.

The steps of the Country dance are running, skipping, and jumping. For the perfection of any one of these movements, it is necessary to get the spring of the whole body, and these movements are very effective in exercising the entire body from head to toes. It is not sufficient for the legs only to move. In folk dancing you get none of the mincing or cramped steps of the old ballroom dances and none of the one-sided exercise which is characteristic of some methods of doing the modern dances.

In the Appalachian Mountains in Kentucky Mr. Sharp found preserved a very important relic of the English Country dances — the running set. In those mountains the English settlers had been so isolated for two centuries that no other in-

fluence had come to bear on them. There Mr. Sharp found over one thousand English folk songs and this one English Country dance. The mountaineers still gather to run sets. The hostess, who owns a two-room shack, puts all the furniture on the piazza and invites the countryside. As a matter of public safety she collects in her clothes-basket all the guns which the guests bring, and then the dance begins. It has an endless number of figures and is a continuous running, first by the side couples, then by the top couples, and then by the entire set, going on without any break for many hours.

The Country dances are good fun. Nearly every one laughs a good many times while the dances are going on, and there is a shout of laughter when the dance is over. The most practical method of beginning to do them is to form a class of equal numbers of men and women, called the couple class, for Country dances, and then as the men become more interested, to take up the Morris and the Sword dances, which are more difficult than the Country dances.

Regular classes are maintained throughout the winter at the School of English Folk Dancing, 87 Beacon Street, Boston, and at other places in Boston and vicinity, about which information may be obtained at the school. There is a summer school for two separate weeks at Amherst Agricultural College, at which one hundred or more

men and women dance for four or five hours a day, purely for the fun which they get from it, combined with their interest in improving their agility in the art, and they find it an excellent form of vacation.

IX

RECREATION FOR THE MIND

By James Ford

Men and women who are fortunate enough to be engaged in interesting and creative work find opportunity for self-expression in the daily routine. Many people are not so fortunate; but for both classes of people the leisure hours provide a chance for self-discovery and self-expression, and for participation in the joy and even in the splendor of life. To share life's highest values — truth, beauty, goodness, love, service, freedom — is the privilege of all human beings.

There are many open paths to the ultimate heights which the spirit may attain, and many fascinating byways where one is prone to linger, perhaps too long. The approach may be made through music, through art, through reading, through devotion to one's family, to one's community and nation.

Personality develops through richness and breadth of experience, guided by high, ever-advancing ideals. To hold to a serious purpose need not rob life of fun. On the contrary, one progresses most rapidly through free response to the fundamental interests and drives in one's

make-up. Our cravings for happy companionship, for good music, for the beauties of nature or of art, for the satisfaction of intellectual curiosity and the unrestricted play of the mind, are manifestations of the appeal of spiritual ideals to which we may freely and joyfully respond. A periodic review of our activities and interests may be necessary from time to time to avoid the dangers of dilettantism, but a program that is too self-conscious, too serious, is equally dangerous. Breadth of contacts and freedom for the spirit help the personality to grow and ripen with the passage of the years.

Leisure hours afford an opportunity for development of life's deeper interests, especially in the fields of science, philosophy, the arts, and public service. In many cases, particularly those in which men have drifted or have been forced into the occupations for which they are not best fitted, the assiduous cultivation of other interests during leisure time may result in a reorientation of life, or self-equipment for a new profession. Although Smollett was a physician, it is for the novels which he used his leisure time to write that he is noted. John Locke also was by profession a physician, but his contribution was made in the field of political philosophy. William James first practiced art, then turned to physiology, and subsequently achieved international reputation in the fields of psychology and philosophy. Schumann, who had been a student of law, literature, and philosophy

at the Universities of Leipsic and Heidelberg, devoted his later life to music and achieved lasting fame as a composer.

Often the deeper interests of the self lie dormant and unrecognized until some chance occasion calls them forcibly to attention. It is possible, however, by a sampling process, to precipitate such discoveries. Lectures, concerts, forums, libraries, museums, and special exhibits, as well as art and music, offer continuous challenges which it gives much happiness to accept.

No American city is better provided than Boston with opportunities to enter these inviting fields. Each of the local universities conducts series of lectures open to the public, and offers special lectures from time to time by persons from this and other countries who have achieved distinction in some field of learning. The public and private libraries and museums and many lecture foundations and permanent forums offer similar opportunities. Each evening a list of these is printed in the 'Boston Transcript.'

The real difficulty among such intellectual riches is to determine how best to make one's choice. To sample promiscuously year in and year out leads to mental indigestion. Much information, poorly correlated, makes one a jack-of-all-intellectual-trades, and good at none. Breadth of interest and fullness of life are desirable, but the richness of life which comes from mastery of one or more of

the arts or intellectual pursuits leads to much greater personal development, self-respect, and social productivity. It is best, therefore, to keep many interests alive while working intensively at some one or two fields of learning. The leisure-time hobby, if pursued over a period of years, may become in time the field of one's major activity.

The following sections deal with reading, art, and music. Each of these is recreation for the mind, and through each it is possible to live with the great minds and personalities of the past, as well as of the present. New modes of self-expression and new beauties of form, color, and tone are revealed through art and music, which are readily accessible to all. Not only do they provide release from the trivial round of daily circumstance; they make it possible to lose or merge one's self in infinite beauty. Through well-directed use of mental leisure man may thus arrive at the threshold of new worlds and may share ever increasingly in the appreciation and creation of newer and deeper values.

Courses of instruction in any field which may finally be selected for intensive study are outlined in another booklet published by the Prospect Union Association, entitled 'Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston.' That booklet lists 2500 courses in 575 subjects, offered by 150 educational institutions in Greater Boston. Persons who have already received a high-school diploma,

or college degree, may register in our universities, where, literally, thousands of courses of instruction are available for serious students. Many such courses are given during the late afternoon or evening hours, and can thus be taken by persons who are confined to their offices or by other duties during the day. Advice and help in making one's selection can be secured at the Prospect Union Educational Exchange, 760 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

The following list contains the addresses of public museums and exhibits, and a few of the annual lecture courses.

A LIST OF LECTURE-COURSES MUSEUMS, EXHIBITS, ETC.

Compiled by Mark C. Roser and Zelda Lions

LECTURE-COURSES

Boston Friendship Tours, 14 Beacon Street, Room 607. Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee, Secretary.

These tours are designed to visit interesting places in Boston under the guidance of capable leaders. The work of the various institutions is observed and explained, local color is arranged for and obtained, and the result of participating in such a tour is that one becomes acquainted with a side of the city's life that has hitherto been but dimly apprehended. Various cultural aspects of the different nationalities in Boston are studied in their own environment. The tours include visits to the following centers: Negro Centers, Greek Centers, Italian Centers, Radical Thought Centers, Jewish Centers, Syrian Centers, Unique Social Service Centers, Chinese Centers, Industrial Relation Centers, Russian Centers.

Tours conducted during winter months. Expenses include a small fee, cost of the evening meal, and carfares. For further information address secretary.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square. Charles F. D. Belden, Director.

Lectures and concerts on Thursday evenings, Sunday afternoons, and Sunday evenings, from October to April. Free.

Boston Ruskin Club, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, Copley Square.

Lectures on second and fourth Mondays of the month at 8 p.m., from October to April. Free.

Boston Ethical Society, 10 Newbury Street. Harold K. Estabrook, Director.

Free public lectures throughout the season. Information concerning these lectures may be secured from the office of the Director, 10 Newbury Street, between nine and ten o'clock on any morning of the week.

Boston Society of Natural History, Berkeley Street, corner of Boylston Street. Edward Wigglesworth, Director.

Free lectures for members on the first Wednesday of each month during the winter and spring.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Miss Mildred E. Manter, Director.

Free talks on Saturday afternoons and on alternate Sundays during fall, winter, and spring months.

Ford Hall Forum, Ford Hall, corner Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place. George W. Coleman, Director and Chairman.

Discussion every Sunday at 7.30 P.M., from October to April. Free.

Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street. W. H. Lawrence, Curator.

Free public lectures by leading specialists. Admission by ticket only, which can be secured from the Curator, except that five minutes before the beginning of a lecture the hall is opened to persons not holding tickets.

Lowell Institute Field Lessons in Geology and Botany, 491 Boylston Street.

These field lessons are adapted for those who have not been members of the laboratory classes as well as for those who have, and all interested persons are

cordially invited for one or more lessons or the entire course in any of the subjects. Trips include visits to interesting sections near Boston. Expenses, railroad fares. Tuition free.

For further particulars address: Prof. George H. Barton, 89 Trowbridge Street, Cambridge.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, Boston. Henry Hunt Clark, Supervisor, Division of Instruction.

Free Sunday talks on art, each Sunday afternoon from November to April.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITS

Architects' Exhibit Corporation, 11 Beacon Street. Permanent exhibition of building material and home equipment. Open daily, 9 to 5; Saturday, 9 to 1.

Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain. Botanical tree museum of Harvard University. 6500 species and varieties of trees and shrubs growing in the open under natural conditions. Open daily until sunset. Free. Automobiles not admitted.

Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park Street. Exhibitions of modern handicrafts. Open daily, 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1. Free.

Barnum Museum of Natural History, Tufts College, Tufts College Station. Mounted animals; fossils and minerals. Open daily during college year, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Free.

Blaschka Glass Models of Plants and Flowers, Harvard University Museum, Botanical Section, Oxford Street, Cambridge.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street. Exhibitions of paintings. Open daily, 11 to 5. Free.

Boston Chamber of Commerce, 80 Federal Street. Permanent exhibition of New England products. Open daily, 9 to 5. Free.

Botanic Garden, Garden and Linnæan Streets, Cambridge. Open 8 to 5, daily and Sundays. Free.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street. Collection of pictures, small statuary, porcelains, and stained glass; library of illustrated books. Open daily, 2 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 5.30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain. Collection of mounted birds and animals, insects, minerals, and sea life; general ethnological displays. 320 dolls of all countries. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1.30 to 5. Free.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge. Egyptian and Greek art; Romanesque sculpture; Oriental, European, and American art. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free.

Franklin Park Zoo and Aviary. Open 10 to 5; summer months, open to 6. Free.

Gardner Museum, Fenway, corner Worthington Street, Boston. Art treasures attractively arranged in Italian Palace. Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4; admission, 50 cents. Sundays, 1 to 4; free. Closed during August.

Geological Museum, Harvard University. Geological, geographical, and mineralogical collections. Open daily, 9 to 4.30; Sundays, 1 to 4.30. Free.

Germanic Museum of Harvard University, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. Casts of German sculpture. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free.

GUILD OF BOSTON ARTISTS, 162 Newbury Street. Permanent exhibits by Boston painters, sculptors, and miniaturists. Open daily, 9 to 5, except July and August. Free.

HARVARD SEMITIC MUSEUM, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. Collections from Babylon, Assyria, the Hittite land, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Phœnicia, Syria, and Persia. Open week-days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 4.30. Free.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, Oxford Street and Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. Zoölogical, Botanical, Mineralogical, Geological, and Anthropological collections. Open daily, 9 to 4.30; Sundays, 1 to 4.30. Free.

MARINE PARK AQUARIUM, South Boston. Open daily, 10 to 5; summer months, open to 6.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Massachusetts Avenue and Charles River Road, Cambridge. Permanent exhibitions of boat models and boat prints. Open daily, 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 12. Free.

MIDDLESEX FELLS ZOO. Open till sunset. Free.

MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM, Harvard University, Oxford Street, Cambridge. Minerals, meteorites, agates, etc. Open daily, 9 to 4.30; Sundays, 1 to 4.30. Free.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, Huntington Avenue and Fenway. Open daily, except Mondays, 10 to 4, in December and January; 4.30 in February and November; other months until 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free.

MUSEUM OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY, Boylston and Berkeley Streets. Zoölogical, Botanical, and Mineralogical collections of New England. Open daily, 9 to 4.30; Sundays, 1 to 4.30. Free.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL. Exhibitions of manufactured products of four New England States in west and east ends of waiting-room, North Station.

Norumbega Park Zoo, Auburndale, Massachusetts. Open during summer.

Peabody Museum, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. Archæology of North, Central, and South America, Africa, and Europe. Exhibition of arts and customs of North American Indians, native peoples of South America, Africa, Pacific Islands, etc. Open daily, 9 to 4.30; Sundays, 1 to 4.30. Free.

Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown. Visitors welcomed from September to July. Free.

Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard Medical School, 240 Longwood Avenue. Open to all students. daily, 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 12. Free.

X

THE ENJOYMENT OF MUSIC

By Thomas Whitney Surette

Among the arts music holds first place as a social agency, for it is the only art in which people can act together for their own enjoyment in re-creating something beautiful. One cannot coöperate in looking at pictures or in reading books in anything like the degree possible with music when singing with others. And in such singing you express yourself while at the same time losing all sense of egotism. Singing is healthy and joyous and releases us from our cares and our inhibitions. This being so, it follows that concerted singing is the best way to enjoy music.

But you may say, 'I can't read music.' The answer to that is that anybody with an ear can learn to read music by reading it; i.e., by persisting in trying. Even though you do not know a quarter note from an eighth note, you will soon find out, even though there is no one to instruct you; and there usually is some one. The very best condition for concerted singing is when a small group of people who know each other meet to sing with perhaps no instruction beyond what they can give one another. For then there is no ulterior purpose;

no thought of performing for others, but just the joy of singing. It is well to begin by singing folk-songs in unison (a piano helps here). Of these there is a very large number gathered from all countries. After each person has learned to do this fairly well, some easy music in parts might be taken up. This provides greater opportunity for the exercise of skill and is interesting as a sort of game. The best things to begin with are rounds.

I said just now that anybody with an ear can sing. Now a great many people who *can* sing think they can't. Some one has discouraged them, or they think that to sing one has to have a good voice, or perhaps they have never even tried. Practice in singing will improve the voice, and any one who can sing the first phrase of 'My country, 'tis of thee' has an ear and can learn to sing all sorts of more difficult music. Almost the only requirements are practice and the ability to pronounce words properly; you will never sing well if you cannot do that. My advice is then to find a few people who would like to sing with you, or to find an organized chorus which you could join, and to take every opportunity to sing in church, in the Y.M.C.A. or the Y.W.C.A., or anywhere else where people sing together.

If you are so fortunate as to know how to play the piano, you might find a group who would like to sing to your playing. Or you might find another person equipped as you are to play duets. If you

play an orchestral instrument you could try to join some organized amateur orchestra or to play with a small group of similarly minded people.

But perhaps you find all these plans impossible. There is then open to you the career of listener. But you have to devote yourself to a certain extent to learning how to listen, just as you must devote yourself to any other occupation in order to accomplish anything really useful. You can't do much, for example, to increase your knowledge and love of painting by casual wanderings through picture galleries. You must find a few pictures you like and then look at them often and study them carefully until they reveal themselves to you. So in music you must 'intend your mind' when you listen. For, music being made in order and sequence, having unity and variety, form and color, having as a means of making itself intelligible melody alone or in counterpoint (one melody set against another), harmony, pitch, intensity of dynamics, etc., making altogether a super-expression of man's artistic dreams and imaginings — music being thus a complex organism, waiting to be heard intelligently by you, demands the most intense concentration. And what a pleasure it is when it re-creates itself in your consciousness. Yes, the part of a listener is really delightful; you may share so completely in it as to become for the moment a participator in the creative process. Do not be discouraged, then, if you find it impos-

sible to take an active part in music; get your pleasure and happiness in this other way. And practice listening each time you hear good music, so as to improve yourself. You can sharpen your wits on almost any piece you hear.

The important thing to listen for first is the rhythm; i.e., that part of a melody which you could express by clapping or tapping the tune. For herein lies the essence of nearly all great music. So when one listens to a piece of music for the first time it is well to pay especial attention to the short, and usually repeated, rhythmic units. For these often change by becoming longer or shorter or higher or lower. They have a life of their own and that life is often the very essence of the music. Nearly all great orchestral music is somewhat complex for the beginner in listening, because it is written contrapuntally, i.e., with several melodies played simultaneously. So you should try to hear not only the upper notes (which are likely to embody the chief tune) but the lower in which secondary tunes, often of great importance and beauty, are to be found. An orchestral score is like a great web made of many strands and of infinite variety and purpose.

I have spoken of color in music. This term is commonly applied to those changes of chords, and particularly of keys, that produce an emotional effect not unlike that produced by vivid color in painting. But in music this is largely emotional,

OUTDOOR SYMPHONY CONCERT ON THE ESPLANADE
Taken at 8.45 P.M., July 17, 1929

and therefore ephemeral, and consequently not of the greatest importance though pleasant enough to listen to. Composers like Tschaikowsky make great use of this property in music in order to convey vivid emotional states. Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms, on the contrary, subordinate color to line, and depend more on rhythmic melodies combined together.

One of the chief objects in learning to listen well is to improve one's taste and liking for the best. Nothing less than the best is really worthy of us all, and if we persist, we can succeed in achieving our ends in this respect. It is the same with music as it is with books; if we continue to read the best literature, we gradually come to prefer it to the less good. Nothing is more important than this, because it enlarges our whole outlook on life.

It is unwise, I think, to condemn music that seems too complex or dissonant for our taste. Much contemporaneous music is of this sort, and until we have heard the same pieces over and over again it is impossible to know whether they belong to us or not. As to the kind of music that goes by the name of 'jazz,' one should not accept or condemn it wholesale. Some of it is interesting, some of it quite skillful; the best of it occupies the same relation to serious music that the cartoon does to serious drawing, or slang does to language. The kind of 'jazz' to be utterly condemned is that which uses and distorts the melodies of the great composers. For this there is no justification whatever.

A LIST OF MUSICAL OPPORTUNITIES

Compiled by Russell Ames Cook

Appreciation

Boston Conservatory of Music, Inc., 256 Huntington Avenue

Boston University, College of Music, 675 Boylston Street

Harvard University, Cambridge

Longy School, 103 Hemenway Street

New England Conservatory of Music, 294 Huntington Avenue

Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge

Tufts College, Medford Hillside, Medford

Definite information as to admittance, fee, hour, etc., may be obtained through the general office or secretary of each of the above schools.

Massachusetts Department of Education, Division of University Extension

Music Appreciation, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library

Appreciation of Symphonies, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library

Appreciation of Operas, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library

Since the day and hour of these courses vary from season to season, it is advisable to apply for further information at Room 217, State House, Boston.

Bands

Concerts

Free band concerts during the summer months under control of the Park Department, City of Boston, 33 Beacon Street. Schedule of concerts may be obtained through this office.

Billings Field, West Roxbury
Franklin Park, Dorchester
Jamaica Pond, Jamaica Plain
McConnell Park, Dorchester
Marine Park, South Boston
Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common
World War Memorial Park, East Boston

Concerts

Free band concerts from July 1st to Labor Day, under control of the Parks Division, Metropolitan District Commission, 1 Ashburton Place. Schedule of concerts may be obtained through this office.

Broadway Park, Somerville
Charles River Road, Brighton
Fellsmere Park, Malden
Forest Grove, Waltham
Nahant Beach, Nahant
Nantasket Beach, Nantasket
Quincy Shore Reservation, Quincy
Revere Beach Reservation, Revere
Riverside Recreation Grounds, Newton
Speedway, Brighton
Wakefield, Wakefield

Rehearsing

American Legion Band, Post 86, Braintree, B. F. White, Director. Rehearsals, Tuesday, 8 p.m., Legion Hall, Braintree. New members accepted by a try-out.

Ditson Saxophone Band, Harry S. Whittemore, Director. Rehearsals, 179 Tremont Street. Information upon application.

Newton Constabulary Band, B. F. White, Director. Rehearsals, Monday, 8 p.m. Newton Y.M.C.A., Newton Corner. New members accepted by a try-out.

Training

Boston Conservatory of Music, Inc., 256 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Band Training. Information and rates upon application.

Boston University, College of Music, 675 Boylston Street. School Bands. Information and rates upon application.

New England Conservatory of Music, 294 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Brass Ensemble. Information and rates upon application.

Chorus

Concerts. Consult the box-offices of the listed halls for definite information as to chorus concert dates.

Boston Opera House, Huntington Avenue

Jordan Hall, Huntington Avenue

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue

Public Library, Lecture, Boylston Street

Repertory Theater, Huntington Avenue

Statler Hotel, Park Square
Symphony Hall, Huntington Avenue

Rehearsing

Arlington Singers, Henry Gideon, Director. Rehearsals, Wednesday, 9.45 A.M. Congregational Church, Arlington Center. Information upon application.

Belmont Women's Club Chorus, Henry Gideon, Conductor. Rehearsals, Tuesday, 10.30 A.M., Belmont Women's Club, Belmont. Women only. Information upon application.

Boston Turn-verein (German), Benjamin Guckenberger, Director. Rehearsals, Thursday, 8 P.M., 70 Glen Road, Jamaica Plain. Information upon application.

Ford Hall Choral Society, Russell Cook, Conductor. Rehearsals, Thursday, 8 P.M. Men and women. Information at 1243 Little Building, Boston.

French Musical Club, Mme. Viola Faucher Grant, Director. Rehearsals, Sunday, 2.30 P.M., 25 Isabella Street. Men and women; fee, 25 cents per month.

German Chorus, Associated Lutheran Young People's Society Chorus, Mrs. Erdine Tredennick Oedell, Director. Men and women. For information communicate with Miss Helen Seils, 331 Harvard Street, Cambridge.

German-American Singing Society, E. Ritchel, Conductor. Rehearsals, Friday, 8 P.M., 367 East 8th Street, South Boston. Information upon application.

German Educational Society, Benjamin Guckenberger, Director. Rehearsals, Men, Friday, 8 P.M., Women, Wednesday, 8 P.M. Heath and Schiller Streets, Roxbury. Information upon application.

Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, Thompson Stone, Conductor, Huntington Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue. Women, free; men, $5. Information upon request.

Italian Chorus, Italian Melodic Club, Mme. Emilia Ippolito, Director. Rehearsals, Wednesday, 8 P.M., John Barnes School Center, Marion Street, East Boston. Men and women. Information upon application.

Italian Chorus, Verdi Choral Club, Miss Rose Casassa, Director. Michael Angelo School Center, Charter Street. Men and women. Information upon request.

Kanselles Kuoro (Finnish), Finnish National Choir, Miss Olga Mikkonen, Director. Rehearsals, Tuesday, 8 P.M., Finnish Temperance Hall, West Quincy. Men and women. For information communicate with Miss Lillian Cole, 142 Centre Street, Quincy.

Lettish Chorus, Latvian Singers, Mr. Robert Stiefel, Conductor. For information communicate with Mr. Stiefel, 22 Taylor Street.

MacDowell Club Chorus, William Ellis Weston, Conductor. Rehearsals, Thursday, 2.30–4 P.M., Russell School, 30 Huntington Avenue. Active membership, $3. Further information upon application.

Norwegian Glee Club, Thorleif Helgesen, Director. Rehearsals, Friday, 8 P.M., Central

Square, Cambridge. Men only. For information address Mr. Helgesen, 94 Lewis Road, Belmont.

People's Choral Union, James Houghton, Conductor. Rehearsals, Sunday, 4 p.m. Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, Huntington Avenue. Information upon application.

Polish Lira Chorus, Anthony Narczynski, Director. Rehearsals, Friday, 8 p.m., 2595 Washington Street, Roxbury. Men and women. For information address Mr. Narczynski, 676 Columbia Road, Dorchester.

Swedish Chorus, Viking Male Chorus of Boston, August Hulten, Director. Rehearsals, Tuesday, 8 p.m., 12 Huntington Avenue, Room 402. Information upon application.

Temple Choirs, Henry Gideon, Director, Rehearsals, Friday, 7.30 p.m. Temple Israel, Commonwealth Avenue. Men and women. Information upon application.

Temple Chorus, Henry Gideon, Director, Rehearsals, Monday, 8 p.m. Temple Israel, Commonwealth Avenue. Women only. Information upon application.

See also Settlement Houses.

Training

Boston Conservatory of Music, Inc., 256 Huntington Avenue. Choral training class: information upon application.

Boston University, College of Music, 675 Boylston Street. High school choral music.

Harvard University, Harvard Square, Cambridge. Information upon application.

New England Conservatory of Music, 294 Huntington Avenue, Choral training: information upon application.

It is advisable to obtain information in detail directly from the desired school.

Counterpoint

Boston Conservatory of Music, Inc. Counterpoint and fugue: information upon application.

Boston University, College of Music. Counterpoint in the various species for two, three, and four parts; combined counterpoint; double counterpoint.

Harvard University. Information upon application.

Longy School. Information upon application.

New England Conservatory of Music. Counterpoint and fugue: information upon application.

Ensemble

Boston Conservatory of Music, Inc. Ensemble class for stringed instruments.

Boston Music School Settlement, 41 Allen Street. Senior and junior ensemble.

Cambridge Neighborhood House, 79 Moore Street, Cambridge. Ensemble playing.

Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street. Senior and junior ensemble.

Hale House, 12 Davis Street. Small ensemble.

Lincoln House, 80 Emerald Street. Senior ensemble.

Margaret Fuller House, 71 Cherry Street, Cambridge. String ensemble.

New England Conservatory of Music. Ensemble classes: strings, wood-wind, and brass.

Roxbury Neighborhood House Association, 858 Albany Street, Roxbury. String ensemble.

South End Music School, 32 Rutland Street. Senior and junior ensembles.

West End Community House, 38 Chambers Street. Senior and junior ensemble.

Harmony

Boston Conservatory of Music, Inc. Harmony and harmonic analysis.

Boston Music School Settlement, 41 Allen Street. Harmony.

Boston University, College of Music. Harmony A, harmony B, elementary harmony, advanced harmony.

Harvard University. Information upon application.

Longy School. Harmony. Prerequisite: solfeggio.

Massachusetts University Extension. Harmony. Information as to schedule upon application.

New England Conservatory of Music. Harmony: Elementary and advanced. Information upon application.

Tufts College. Information upon application.

Instrumentation

Boston Conservatory of Music, Inc. Information upon application.

Boston University, College of Music. Elementary instrumentation.

Harvard University. Information upon application.

Tufts College. Information upon application.

Instrumental Instruction

Boston Conservatory of Music, Inc. Instruction in: violin, viola, cello, contra-bass, flute, piccolo, clarinet, bass-clarinet, oboe, English horn, saxophone, trumpet, cornet, horn, trombone, tuba, harp, organ, piano, and percussion instruments.

Boston Music School Settlement, 41 Allen Street. Instruction upon: piano, violin, cello.

Boston Young Women's Christian Association. Instruction upon: banjo, guitar, mandolin. Information upon application.

Cambridge Neighborhood House, 79 Moore Street, Cambridge. Instruction upon: piano, violin, cello.

Denison House, 93 Tyler Street. Instruction upon: piano, violin.

Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street. Instruction upon: piano, violin.

Lincoln House, 80 Emerald Street. Instruction upon: piano and violin.

Longy School. Instruction upon: violin, viola, cello, double-bass, flute, clarinet, oboe, English-horn, bassoon, trumpet, horn, trombone, tuba, harp, and percussion instruments.

Margaret Fuller House, 71 Cherry Street, Cambridge. Instruction upon: piano, violin.

New England Conservatory of Music. Instruction upon: violin, viola, cello, double-bass, flute, clarinet, oboe, English-horn, trumpet, horn, trombone, tuba, harp, organ, piano, tympani, percussion instruments.

Norfolk House Center, 14 Eliot Square, Roxbury. Instruction upon: piano, violin.

Roxbury Neighborhood House Association, 858 Albany Street, Roxbury. Instruction upon: piano, violin.

South End Music School, 32 Rutland Street. Instruction upon: piano, violin, cello.

Orchestra

Concerts

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts during season, October to May. Popular concerts, known as 'Pops.' Summer season, May to July, each evening, including some Sunday evening concerts. Information regarding the concerts given during the season at Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, also the Tuesday evening concerts at Symphony Hall, may be obtained by calling Symphony Hall.

People's Symphony Orchestra. Schedule of programmes, place, etc., may be obtained through the press during the concert season.

Museum of Fine Arts. Orchestral concerts, schedule varies each season: information upon application.

Rehearsing

Boston Music School Settlement, 41 Allen Street. Senior and junior orchestra.

Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street. Senior and junior orchestra.

Hale House, 12 Davis Street. Junior orchestra.

Lincoln House, 80 Emerald Street. Senior orchestra.

Margaret Fuller House, 71 Cherry Street, Cambridge. String orchestra.

Russian Balalayke Orchestra, Mr. I. Toumanoff, Director. 78 St. Rose Street, Jamaica Plain. Information upon application.

South End Music School, 32 Rutland Street. Senior and junior orchestra.

West End Community House, 38 Chambers Street. Senior and junior orchestra.

Training:

Boston Conservatory of Music, Inc. Orchestral training class.

Boston University, College of Music. School orchestras. 'Music, 29–30.'

New England Conservatory of Music. Orchestra training.

Settlement Houses (Music Departments)

Boston Music School Settlement, 41 Allen Street. Director of the School, Mr. Benjamin H. Russell. Subjects taught: piano, violin, cello, voice, elocution, harmony, and solfeggio; senior orchestra and junior orchestra.

Cambridge Neighborhood House, 79 Moore Street, Cambridge. Head Worker, Miss Elizabeth Miller. Subjects taught: piano, violin, cello, voice, group

singing; folk-song rhythms for children; ensemble playing.

DENISON HOUSE, 93 Tyler Street. Head Worker, Miss Marion Perkins. Subjects taught: piano, violin; choral group; folk songs for children.

ELIZABETH PEABODY HOUSE, 357 Charles Street. Head Worker, Mrs. Eva Whiting White. Subjects taught: piano, violin; senior orchestra, junior orchestra, operetta group.

HALE HOUSE, 12 Davis Street. Orchestra. For information address Mr. B. A. Black.

HECHT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, 22 Bowdoin Street. Cultural talks. For information address Miss Elizabeth Gelfund.

JAMAICA PLAIN NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, 276 Amory Street, Jamaica Plain. Head Worker, Miss Clara E. Schaefer. For information as to program address Miss Schaefer.

LINCOLN HOUSE, 80 Emerald Street. Head Worker, Miss Grace T. Wills. Orchestra. Wednesday at 8 P.M. $5 per year. Piano and violin lessons available. Community singing, Monday, at 8 P.M.

MARGARET FULLER HOUSE, 71 Cherry Street, Cambridge. Director of Music, Virginia Burdick. Subjects taught: violin, piano, and voice; operetta group; ensemble string group. Girls' Glee Club. Boys' Chorus.

NORFOLK HOUSE CENTER, 14 Eliot Square, Roxbury. Director: Mr. Frederick J. Soule. Subjects taught: piano, violin. Boy songsters. Tuesday, 7 P.M.

ROXBURY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE ASSOCIATION, 858 Albany Street, Roxbury. Subjects taught: piano, violin, theory, string orchestra. Children's Chorus.

South End House, 20 Union Park, Boston. Head Worker, Mr. Albert Stoneman. For information as to programs communicate with Mr. Stoneman.

South End Music School, 32 Rutland Street. Musical Director, Mr. Malcolm Lang. Subjects taught: piano, violin, cello, voice. Rhythm classes for children. Harmony classes for adults. Sight-singing and theory class for vocal pupils. Senior orchestra and junior ensemble.

West End Community House, 38 Chambers Street. Head Worker, Miss Luelle Adams. Piano, junior chorus (girls), junior orchestra, and senior orchestra.

Solfeggio

Boston Conservatory of Music, Inc.

Boston Music Settlement School

Longy School

New England Conservatory of Music

UNCLASSIFIED

Forums

Ford Hall Forum, Ashburton Place, Bowdoin Street. Half-hour musical program at 7.15 P.M. Sunday evenings, October to April.

Old South Forum, Washington Street. Half-hour musical program, 3 P.M., Sunday, October to April.

Y.M.H.A. Forum, 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury. Half-hour musical program, 8.30 P.M., Sunday, December to March.

Boston Y.M.C.A., Huntington Avenue. Musicale: Tuesday and Thursday evening, 7 to 9 P.M.

Triangle Concert Orchestra. Caspy Club: Community singing, Sunday, 3.45 P.M., for men and women. For information communicate with Mr. James Langdon, Reception Secretary.

MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA, Cary Mandolin Club, Lillian C. Grove, Director. Y.M.C.A., 207 Shurtleff Street, Chelsea. Information upon application.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM, Fenway. Free Sunday afternoon concerts, 2 P.M. Entire year except during August.

XI

AN APPROACH TO ART

By Paul Joseph Sachs

It is always a little difficult to tell people just what they should find in a picture, a piece of sculpture, or a good example of furniture. However, in order to get the real fun out of museums it is necessary to understand a few fundamental principles that underlie most of the art of the world. There is a language of art, just as there is a language of poetry, and it is just as necessary to learn this language as it is to learn to read before you study Keats or Shakespeare.

It is wise to begin with something with which you are familiar. When looking at any art object it is always necessary to free your mind of prejudice and to remember that in the case of a painting, a piece of sculpture, a building, or a piece of pottery, the artist has tried to express something. That expression is made up of his own personal feeling, or emotion, plus the style of the period in which he works. When we say that a work of art expresses something that the artist wanted to say, we must also consider the means or material of expression — in other words what is his vocabulary — what are the words of the artist?

His words are color, line, light and shade, and form. Of course, there are many different colors, many different types and varieties of light and shade. These means of expression the artist combines in thousands of different ways, and the combinations make designs or patterns. Naturally, just as in literary work, the skill of the artist in building up his design or pattern in order to express his idea is what determines the quality in the work.

Remember that works of art have been produced in many different periods and that these periods vary greatly with regard to religion, politics, materials at hand, and ideas of beauty and harmony, and that the expression of any given period may be quite different from the expression of our own time. In other words, there are just as many dialects and languages in art as there are among the nations of the world. You can easily prove this for yourself by comparing objects in the Classical and Oriental departments of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Just because you do not understand the Chinese language is no reason why you should criticize a Chinese poem that may mean absolutely nothing to you. To be perfectly frank, the difficulty lies in your ignorance, and not in the artistic expression of the poet. The same thing is true with regard to the fine arts. If you do not enjoy Egyptian sculpture, if you do not enjoy Italian Primitive painting,

at least be willing to say that you do not understand it. Only when you build up an intelligent basis for criticism are you able to begin to understand and draw conclusions. If you do not like a thing, be sure to be able to explain why, and that why should be more than a simple 'It doesn't appeal to me.' Likewise, if you enjoy an object, be able to explain why. Do not indulge in loose thinking and sloppy sentimentality in your explanation. When you look at a painting the color may appeal to you. After understanding the color, study the line-character, the pattern and handling of form. As a matter of fact, works of art in the plastic field are made up of lines, areas bounded by lines, colors, light and shade, form, pattern or design. In different periods and among different peoples these fundamental principles used by the creative artist are combined and recombined in thousands of different ways. The line may be a short, jagged, rectangular one, expressing anger and fury, such as you find in some Japanese prints in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, or it may be a long, smooth, curving heavy line, such as you find in the best furniture of the Queen Anne period. In the same way the color may be clear and brilliant, expressing religious peace and happiness, such as in the Fra Angelico at Fenway Court. Or the colors may be cool greens, blues and red violets, expressing sadness. Likewise the pattern, or the distribution of areas may be symmetrically balanced and dig-

THE RAPHAEL ROOM IN FENWAY COURT

nified. This principle was utilized by the Renaissance workers of the fifteenth century in Italy and is illustrated by the fine painting of the Madonna and Saints by Benvenuto di Giovanni in the Fogg Art Museum. Any art production that is worth while can be analyzed and understood — providing one has the willingness to study and learn. The finest productions are combinations of intelligence and emotion. A work of art that is made up only of emotion is apt to be sloppy; disorganized, and unintelligible; whereas a work that is confined to intelligence alone will be cold, dry, uninteresting, and lacking in dramatic power. The best is frequently a nice balance or combination of these two elements.

An excellent way to cultivate one's taste is through some form of collecting. It makes little difference what form of art you collect. The main idea is to study and arrange material and, as time goes on and the collection becomes larger, to eliminate the things that no longer appeal and replace them with more distinguished examples. It is important to bear in mind that your taste and feeling will change and improve. If you have no money to collect actual art objects, collect photographs or reproductions, such as appear in magazines, advertisements, etc. If there is a field in which you would like to become something of a specialist, the University Prints provide a cheap and acceptable reproductive medium.

All people visiting galleries, especially when their interest is that of amateurs, should be warned against spending long periods in looking at museum objects. Frequently the hurried American visitor rushes through the galleries of Europe and really sees nothing at all. It is better to spend your time with a few pictures or pieces of sculpture and come away with some appreciation or intelligent criticism of what you have seen. It is advisable to begin with things that are familiar to you. If paintings give you a real thrill, by all means begin with paintings. However, if you find paintings difficult to understand and find yourself more sympathetic with sculpture or furniture, begin with them.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ART STUDY IN BOSTON

By Walter H. Siple

The following forms a very brief survey of the important museums in and about Boston. It is wise to provide one's self with a catalogue of the museum, which is usually illustrated. This will act as a guide.

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has, among its many treasures, a superb collection of Oriental art, including sculpture, painting, Japanese prints, and ceramics. It is one of the most extensive and one of the finest in the United States. The collections of original Greek and Egyptian sculpture are significant. Probably the amount of material is not so great as that to be found in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, but the quality is fully as good. The New Wing of Western Decorative Arts, showing a chronological development of applied art from the Gothic period to the end of the eighteenth century has recently been opened. Here one can wander at leisure through fifteenth-century France or England. If one prefers sophistication, the periods of Louis XV and XVI can be found here. However, if one's interest begins in America, one should start with the late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Ameri-

can rooms and gradually work up to the superb early nineteenth-century interiors done by Samuel McIntire of Salem. A visit of this kind should be supplemented by the study of the paintings which are contemporary with the rooms shown in the New Wing. These are to be found in near-by galleries. Only in this way, by seeing a sympathetic combination of painting, sculpture, furniture, glass, textiles, etc., can one gain a true appreciation of the style or art feeling of a given period.

In the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, may be found a supplementary collection of Oriental objects. One of the most important collections at the Fogg is that of Italian painting. There is to be noted a small Crucifixion by Simone Martini, an interesting Botticelli, and a late Fra Angelico. There are also a few excellent Flemish paintings. A room of particular interest to Americans is one containing an exhibition of pre-Columbian art — sculpture, jade, gold, and pottery used by the civilizations of Mexico and Central and South America before the coming of the Europeans. One may not enjoy the types represented, but after overcoming this prejudice, the sturdy technique and expression found here must command respect. If you are interested in seeing more of the art of these primitive peoples, a visit to the Peabody Museum of Harvard will repay you.

The Germanic Museum, also of Harvard University, is a museum of casts. However, they have been so beautifully colored and so well installed that one quite has the feeling of being in Gothic and early-Renaissance Germany.

Fenway Court, which is open free on Sundays from 1 to 4 P.M., should certainly be one of the first museums you visit. Here the founder of this Museum, Mrs. John L. Gardner, utilized what is called 'domestic installation.' In other words, she set the art objects in a sympathetic atmosphere in such a way that they are bound to appeal to every one. Pictures like Titian's Rape of Europa, the Botticelli Madonna and Child, and Raphael's small Predella are all worth visits. Fenway Court also provides an excellent opportunity for those interested in textiles, glass, silver, and furniture. Here can be found an almost complete chronological group of tapestries, beginning with the fifteenth century and coming down to a small fragment from the eighteenth.

Quite apart from the different museums, one should find time to visit the dealers' galleries. Frequently significant work is to be found there. They are open to the public free, and one can spend as much or as little time as he sees fit. There are also exhibitions open free to the public at the St. Botolph Club, the Guild of Boston Artists in Newbury Street, Grace Horne's Gallery, and the Boston Art Club. Frequently material to be found

in galleries of this type is reviewed in the 'Boston Transcript,' and if one wishes to follow current activities in the field, one should make a point of reading the art pages of that paper. Other papers in Boston devote some space to art discussion. Books and magazines dealing with art are to be found in the art reading-room of the Boston Public Library and in the libraries of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University. These libraries are open free to the public.

Those interested in contemporary art — and everybody should be interested in the art produced in his own day — will find at the Harvard Society of Contemporary Art in Harvard Square changing exhibitions of painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts.

XII

DRAMATICS

By Eva Whiting White

To one who enjoys dramatics, Boston offers unusually attractive opportunities. Boston is one of the foremost cities in the United States in this respect. Not only is there an active branch of the Drama League of America, an organization which aims to stimulate the reading of plays, the study of the same, and the encouragement of the best in the professional theater, but the city has developed amateur acting groups of merit, under both public and private auspices.

Boston has no groups similar to the Provincetown Players of New York, and the actors who were in the Neighborhood Playhouse in that city, or those who became responsible for the Theater Guild, but, from the point of view of making use of the drama as a factor in the leisure of the average man, no city rivals us.

The drama carries within itself the power of the infinite renewal of life and faith in life. For the performer it provides a means of expression and interpretation. It is one of the oldest forms of creative art. It maintains its popularity by virtue of the joy it brings to old and young by keeping alive for them the age of imagination.

It is fortunate that we have kept the amateur spirit. Our drama has become neither commercial nor semi-commercial. We are keeping the freshness of joy in our work, with no ulterior motives of impressing the public, but with the full recognition of the dramatic impulse as one of the deepest instincts of man and with a belief in its universal gifts.

The full swing of the amateur movement is just getting under way. Certainly, it is stronger than ever. More skilled guides are sensing its purpose. Its spontaneity and fresh approach carry its own appeal. The relation of the audiences to the players gives an intimacy which rivals the professional stage. Most important of all, the amateur stage is developing an appreciation of the best.

It offers more than the opportunity of appreciation and interpretation of literature. Here all the arts and crafts assemble in friendly and helpful mood. The interior decorator, the artist, the painter, the carpenter, the electrician, the costumer, the business agent, the property man, and many others are invited to lend a hand. The possibilities for their assistance are bounded only by the limits of the imaginations and creative abilities of the producers. New problems confront the amateur with amazing frequency. Ingenuity, resourcefulness, originality, and patience are needed.

To the person who acts, drama promises a temporary escape from the realities of his own life to the more or less pleasant realities of another's. It provides the thrill of make-believe. It is an ideal medium of creative art. In addition to these elements of personal satisfaction the true amateur artist may realize that he is providing the opportunity for the development of patrons for the professional theater who will guarantee to the artists and playwrights of the future freedom to develop true genius and to uphold ideals in a way to merit patronage.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMATEUR PLAYERS

Compiled by Eva Whiting White and Charles A. Gates

Wherever you find a congenial group of friends you may hear the familiar words, 'Let's give a play.' It may be a minstrel show given for the sole purpose of raising a few dollars, or it may be a more pretentious affair given for the sheer fun of it. For any one who wants to act, or to help in any of the technical phases of dramatics, the opportunity is never far removed. A complete list is out of the question. We list a few of the better-known sources, possessed of equipment, coaching assistance, and a tradition of good work.

Belmont Players, Belmont. Associate membership open to residents of Belmont. Active membership by invitation. Associate members may participate.

Churches of Greater Boston. Almost every church of every denomination provides dramatic opportunities, religious or non-religious, either in the church itself or through clubs connected with it. Inquire at denominational headquarters or at your own church.

Community Service of Boston, Inc., 739 Boylston Street. Provides assistance in choice of plays, coaching, production, equipment, curtains, lights, pro-

perties, costumes, at nominal charge. Also provides opportunities for participation in plays from time to time.

Elizabeth Peabody House Opera Company, 357 Charles Street. Provides opportunities for groups interested in producing operas.

Folk Theater, 357 Charles Street. Opportunities for groups of various nationalities to produce plays in their native tongues.

Lincoln House Players, 70 Emerald Street. Opportunities for young people interested in producing plays.

Massachusetts University Extension, Room 217, State House. Provides a dramatic workshop course, of two semesters, fall and spring.

Morgan Memorial, 89 Shawmut Avenue. Dramatics for racial groups, also an 'All Nations Group.'

North Bennet Street Industrial School, 39 North Bennet Street. Opportunities for dramatics.

The Peabody Players, 357 Charles Street. Opportunities for adults especially.

Roxbury Neighborhood House, 858 Albany Street, Roxbury. Opportunities for women who live in the vicinity of the House.

South End House, 20 Union Park. Opportunities for dramatics.

Young Men's Christian Association, 316 Huntington Avenue. The various clubs offer opportunities from time to time for young men and young women. Inquire also at Y.M.C.A.'s in various near-by cities and towns.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION, 48 Boylston Street. The Curtain Call Club offers opportunities for young men and women.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION, 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury. Opportunities for dramatics.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 140 Clarendon Street. Opportunities for young women. Inquire also at other near-by Y.W.C.A.'s.

XIII

READING FOR PLEASURE

By Charles F. D. Belden

It is worth while, when young, to gain a habit of good reading. Librarians throughout the country have every reason to know that people are reading more to-day than at any other time. This reading includes printed matter much of which must, in the nature of things, be considered worthless. It is, however, a most encouraging fact that the libraries throughout America report an ever growing demand for the better and more substantial books. The public library is becoming more and more a real factor in keeping alert, open, and well informed the minds of those who have ceased their formal education. It provides the intellectual means of recreation, inspiration, and education in the broadest sense. It is believed to have a wider potentiality of human helpfulness than any other agency hitherto conceived.

But 'What shall I read?' Libraries in answer to this question offer many aids through their catalogues and bibliographies and their open-shelf collections. Perhaps more stimulating than any other one factor has been the recently issued series of 'Reading with a Purpose Courses' by the

American Library Association, the national association of librarians. These courses are well worth becoming acquainted with. Each is on a specific subject; each contains an introduction of twenty or thirty pages and comments on half a dozen readable books arranged for consecutive reading; each deals with some aspect of science, history, literature, the social sciences, psychology, philosophy, fine arts, etc. There is something of interest for every inquiring mind. The authors include the names of some of the most distinguished specialists in America. The courses are written not for the scholar but for the average reader, and may be borrowed, as well as the books recommended, from the local public libraries. Many libraries sell the courses at a nominal price. They are worth while finding out about.

The forward-looking public libraries of the country, the Boston Public Library included, also offer service in a more personal and intimate way through the 'Readers' Adviser,' a person whose business it is to help the reader to avoid a book that should have been read a decade ago, as well as a book that the reader will not be ready for until another decade has passed. The Adviser helps to discover the interest of the reader and to find for him the book just a bit ahead of the place where he stands to-day. It is not a question of how much you read, but what you read. How much you retain is of importance; how much has become

a part of your life. Does your reading broaden and deepen your experience, does it recall past experiences? If you do not have a definite purpose in reading, why not consult a 'Readers' Adviser'?

It has been truly said by Kipling that 'if a man brings a good mind to what he reads, he may become, as it were, the spiritual descendant to some extent of great men.' Everything considered, it is worth while to become a card-holder in your local public library. The library can help a person to do his work better and may qualify him to earn more. The modern public library is staffed by people who know books, whose business it is to get what they want from books, and who are never so happy as when a man or woman, young or old, comes to them with reading and study problems. The modern library is a bureau of information. It has something in it about everything; something for every member of the family. Service at a public library costs nothing.

THE LIBRARIES OF GREATER BOSTON

By Charles F. D. Belden

More than any other State in the Union, Massachusetts has been the home of the public-library idea. It is the only State with a free public library in every city and town; in fact, there are 415 of these libraries, not counting branches, in the 355 cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

The Boston Public Library is the oldest of the great free city libraries of the world supported by a municipal tax, and ranks with the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library as one of the three leading American public libraries devoted to the advancement of learning. It is unique among these libraries in the liberality with which its great collections are available for free circulation. Some idea of the extent of its service to the public may be gained from a statement that the books in the library system would fill a shelf reaching from Copley Square to Plymouth, a distance of thirty-five miles, while a shelf long enough to reach from Boston to Hartford, a distance of one hundred miles, would be necessary to hold the books issued for home use last year from the library and its thirty-one

BATES HALL, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

branches. If the books used for reference in the library buildings were added to those taken out of the library, the shelf would have to be extended another hundred miles, or to New York City.

The 1,500,000 volumes belonging to the Boston Public Library are supplemented by the contents of the thirty-eight public libraries of the cities and towns immediately encircling the city, which bring the public-library resources of the Boston Metropolitan district to a total of 3,250,000 volumes. Most of these volumes are made available to the entire population of Greater Boston through the beneficent system of Inter-Library Loans, which, under Massachusetts law, binds the public libraries of the State into one great system. Chapter 140 of the Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts, 1911, provides that any free city or town public library may lend its books to any other free public library in any city or town, under such conditions or regulations as may be made in writing by the board of trustees or other authorities having control of the library so lending, and any city or town may raise money to pay the expenses of so borrowing books and other library material from the library in any other city or town. This act has been of great service in making it possible for a reader or student to secure books not to be found in the local libraries. Libraries in small communities may also frequently obtain books which they do not possess through the aid of the

Division of Public Libraries of the State Department of Education, which serves as a clearing-house and advisory office for the libraries of the State.

Among public libraries should properly be mentioned the State Library of Massachusetts, which, although its books may not be drawn for home use, is free to all for purposes of study. It contains a great collection of law reports, session laws, Federal, State, and town documents. It also possesses extensive files of Massachusetts newspapers, which, taken in connection with the unique newspaper collection of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, affords an unusual store of this valuable class of material for the student of history.

The rich supply of books belonging to the public libraries of metropolitan Boston, is, however, only a fraction of the book wealth of the district. It is safe to say that the resources of libraries belonging to private institutions, yet available for the use of scholars and mature students, greatly surpass those of the public libraries, with far less duplication of titles. Harvard University alone possesses more than twenty-five separate libraries, containing a total of some 2,750,000 volumes. These libraries cover adequately every phase of learning and embrace many collections of unusual completeness, to say nothing of the rarity of thousands of the volumes which they contain. The Harvard

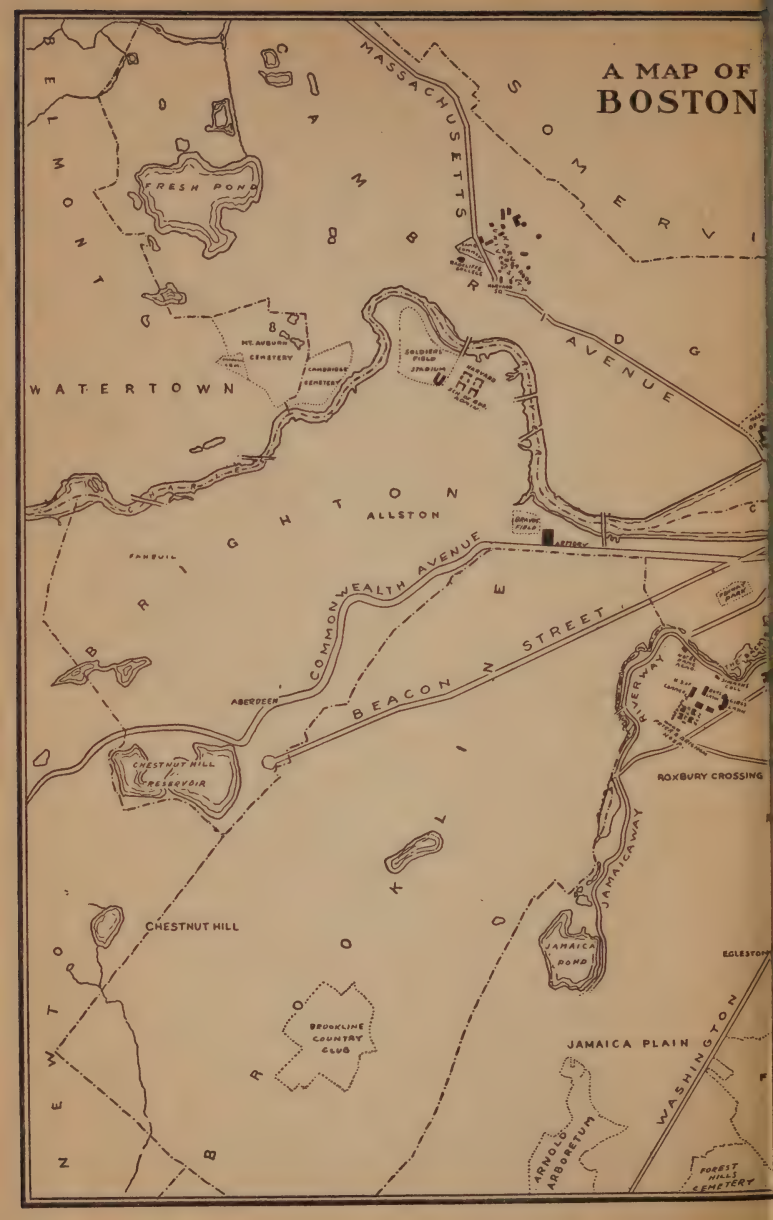
Law Library is the greatest collection of legal material in the world, while the Baker Library of Business maintains an easy primacy among institutions for the study of business history. By a beneficent agreement between Harvard University and the Boston Public Library, the resources of the Baker Library are freely open to the public, and the two libraries are coöperating in the organization of the new Kirstein Business Branch in the downtown district of Boston. The other great educational institutions of the Boston district all possess libraries of importance: that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is strong in all subjects relating to engineering and contains the unique Vail Library of Electricity; that of Wellesley College is specially rich in early Italian books; those of Boston University, Simmons College, Boston College, and Tufts College, all contribute their quotas to the mass of books available for educational purposes.

The Boston Athenæum on Beacon Street, which is one of the leading proprietary libraries of the country, possesses some three hundred thousand volumes and includes many rare treasures. While not open freely to the public, it is hospitable to scholars and others who seriously need access to its books. The library of the Massachusetts Historical Society is a repository of precious material illustrative of American history. The Boston Medical Library ranks among the great

medical collections of the country. The Perkins Institution for the Blind has an inclusive collection of books in the various alphabets used by the blind, which are made widely available through the provision by which books for the blind have free use of the mails. The General Theological Library is a large collection of religious literature for the free use of clergymen throughout New England. The Insurance Library of Boston is a very important collection of books in this field. These are only a few of the libraries listed in the Directory of Special Libraries in Boston and vicinity, of which the fourth edition appeared in November, 1928. This includes the names of one hundred thirty-three libraries, with an indication of their specialities, covering two hundred eighty-four different topics. The resources of most of these libraries are accessible, on proper introduction, to any qualified worker.

From this brief summary it will be seen that Boston is one of the great library centers of the country. Both the resident in its neighborhood and the visiting student will find its resources organized and liberally administered for the service of all seekers after the knowledge and information contained in books.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 10030 671 9


A MAP OF
BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
SOMERVI
CAMBRIDGE
BELMONT
FRESH POND
MT. AUBURN CEMETERY
CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY
SOLDIERS' FIELD
STADIUM
HARVARD BRIDGE
WATERTOWN
ALLSTON
BRIGHTON
FAIRBUR
COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BEACON STREET
ABERDEEN
RIVERWAY
CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR
ROXBURY CROSSING
JAMAICA WAY
CHESTNUT HILL
JAMAICA POND
EGLESTON
BROOKLINE COUNTRY CLUB
JAMAICA PLAIN
WASHINGTON
NEWTON
BROOKLINE
ARNOLD ARBORETUM
FOREST HILLS CEMETERY

EVERETT
MYSTIC RIVER
CHELSEA
CHELSEA CREEK
CHARLESTOWN
EAST BOSTON
WORLD WAR MEMORIAL PARK
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FIELD'S CORNER
COMMERCIAL POINT
SQUANTUM
PARK

VACATION TRAMPS IN NEW ENGLAND HIGHLANDS

BY

ALLEN CHAMBERLAIN

Every one who has had the good fortune to follow Mr. Allen Chamberlain over the New England mountain trails knows his wide knowledge of them and his ability to impart to others his own information and enthusiasm. In this book he describes a dozen ideal walking tours in the Green Mountains, White Mountains, and Katahdin districts, varying from week-end trips of a day or two to a walk long enough to occupy a two weeks' vacation. ALL THE INFORMATION NECESSARY to the most complete enjoyment of each trip is included. Each chapter is accompanied by a route card and a sketch map of the tour, and there are also full-page illustrations of typical scenes in each district described. The final chapter is a practical discussion of equipment.

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